The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4905. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

Reported Settlement of the Schleswig Question.

Reinforcements for the Revolutionists in Crete.

MORE CONVICTIONS OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

Attempt to Rescue the Prisoners by a Mob in Dublin.

SCHLESWIG.

Report of an Agreement Between Prussia and Denmark.

LONDON, Friday, June 14.

It is reported that the negotiations, which for a long time have been pending between the Cabinets of Copenhagen and Berlin with reference to Schleswig, have been concluded, but the result at which the two Governments have arrived has not yet been made public.

GREECE.

Reinforcements for the Cretans.

LONDON, Friday, June 14—Evening.

Dispatches from Athens report that many volunteers have left Greece to reinforce the ranks of the Christian patriots in Candia, and large volunteer camps have been established in the island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

More Fenians Convicted.

DUBLIN, Friday, June 14.

The trial of the Fenian WALSH and a number of his companions which has been in progress before the special Commission in session at Limrick, has resulted in the conviction of all of the accused.

The Fenians Recently Captured at Dungarvon.

DUBLIN, Friday, June 14—Evening.

The supposed Fenians who landed and were captured a short time ago at Dungervon were subsequently taken to Waterford and confined in the jail there. This week they have been undergoing a preliminary examination, and the testimony given so far shows that four of them had served as officers in the United States Army during the late rebellion. It has already been reported that CORYDON, who was one of the chief witnesses against them, had been roughly handled by a mob.

Attempt to Rescue Prisoners.

DUBLIN, Friday, June 14.

Yesterday while the prisoners were being conducted from the Court-house to the jail, in charge of a strong police force, a crowd of their sympathizing friends gathered from all parts of the city, and made a fierce attack upon the guard with the intention of effecting a rescue. A fight ensued, during which some thirty of the police escort were injured. One of the attacking party was killed, and six are known to have been wounded by the fire of the guard. The latter made a stout defence, and succeeded in safely depositing their prisoners in the city prison, when the mob dispersed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, June 14—Noon.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £376,000.

Consols for money..........94½
United States Five-twenty Bonds..........73
Illinois Central Railway shares..........79¾
Erie Railway shares..........40¾

LONDON, Friday, June 14—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94½.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have advanced ⅛d., and are now quoted at 73⅛.

Illinois Central and Erie Railway shares are without change.

LONDON, Friday, June 14—Evening.

Consols for money, 94⅜.

United States Five-twenties..........73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares..........79¼
Erie Railway Shares..........40¼

LONDON, Friday, June 14—Evening.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated shares closed at 25⅜.

FRANKFORT, Friday, June 14—Evening.

United States bonds were last quoted at 77⅞.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 14—Noon.

COTTON firm. Estimated sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11¾; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the week foot up 61,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The stock in port is 861,000 bales, of which 451,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 38s. 6d. California Wheat, 13s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 7d. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 38s.

PROVISIONS unchanged. Pork 75s. Beef, 131s. Lard, 50s. 3d. Bacon, 41s. Cheese, 64s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 3d. Pot Ashes, 30s. 6d. Resin—7s. for Common, and 12s. for Fine. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Cloverseed, 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 14—Noon.

Cotton is unchanged.

In the Breadstuffs market Corn has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 38s. Barley has advanced 1d., and the quotation now is 4s. 8d. Oats have also advanced 1d., and the price now is 3s. 7d. Peas have declined 1s., and are now quoted at 37s. Wheat is without change.

In the Provision market Beef has declined 1s. and at this hour the price is 130s. Lard has declined 3d. and is now quoted at 50s. Pork, Cheese and Bacon are without change.

In the Produce market Spirits of Turpentine has declined 6d. and the quotation now is 32s. Other articles are without change.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 14—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 12,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s.@38s. 6d. California Wheat, 13s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 8d. Oats, 3s. 7d.. Peas, 37s. 6d.

PROVISIONS quiet. Pork, 75s. Beef, 130s. Lard, 50s. Bacon, 41s. Cheese, 64s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 3d. Resin—Common, 7d.; fine, 14s. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Friday, June 14—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £42. Sperm Oil, £130.

LONDON, Friday, June 14—2 P. M.

We have no changes to report in our markets since the noon report.

Sugar is somewhat firmer.

LONDON, Friday, June 14—Evening.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Pot Ashes. 30s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £42. Sperm Oil, £130.

ANTWERP, Friday, June 14.

The Petroleum market is dull and prices are declining. Standard White is quoted at 39 francs 75 centimes ℔ bbl.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

NEWS BY THE NEW PACIFIC LINE.

Diplomatic Visiting at Osaca, in Japan—Splendid Treatment of the Ministers by the Tycoon—He Rejoices Over the New Line of Steamers—The United States Fleet—Shipping and Commercial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 13.

The United States and China mail steamship *Colorado*, Commander LANE, has arrived at this port in twenty days from Japan, and brings Hong Kong dates of May 15, Shanghae of May 19, and Yokohama, Japan, of May 25. The *Colorado* also brings fifty first-class passengers and a full cargo of freight.

The political intelligence from Japan is of a highly interesting and important nature. The visit of the foreign Ministers to Osaca was concluded on the 20th of May, and those functionaries had returned to Yokohama.

The treatment of the foreigners by the Tycoon, at Osaca, was princely. Houses had been prepared for them, filled with the costliest European furniture, French cooks and European servants were provided—wines and liquors were without stint—and in fact everything they wanted during their stay was furnished in abundance and free of expense.

Each representative and suite was granted a private audience and dinner with the Tycoon several days before the official visits took place. On these occasions the Tycoon presided at the table, in a large, high room, wholly European in its outfittings. The dinner was thoroughly French in detail, and small but valuable presents were laid beside each plate. The Tycoon is a man of ordinary stature, apparently 33 years of age, with good features, bright black eyes and splendid teeth, which he frequently displays in smiling. He was very richly dressed, and his manners are easy and refined. He thoroughly understands the European custom of drinking toasts, and drank the health of the President of the United States with gusto.

At the official visit, which was of short duration, everything was Japanese. After the usual commonplaces, the Tycoon expressed to Minister VAN VALKENBERG his great gratification at the establishment of the new steamship line between America and Japan. Japanese TOMMY acted as interpreter for the American Legation throughout the visit. Subsequently the Tycoon met the Ministers at Hiogo, eleven miles across the bay, and laid out the foreign settlement there, where a tract of ground, a mile in width, extending three or four miles back from the water, has been appropriated, under the same arrangements as in other ports of Japan. The anchorage is good. The settlement in Osaca is about the centre of the town. All were highly pleased with Osaca.

In about a month the Ministers will visit the west coast to locate a port there. The place selected will probably be Tsuranga, in the Province of Kanga.

Among the sports at Osaca was a race between the boats of the American ships *Shenandoah* and *Wyoming*, by which the officers of the latter ship lost $3,000.

The Prince of Owari, who is acting Stotsbaghi, or second officer of of the Empire, visited Yokohama recently. He has been until lately prejudiced strongly against foreigners. He was received with all the honors, and in many places all business was suspended.

The whaling bark *Canton Packet*, Capt. FRAZER, of New-Bedford, went ashore on the 3d of April at Syria Taki, on the northern coast of Tiphon, broke up in five minutes, and became a total loss. Her cargo had previously been shipped for home.

JAMES FAIRBANKS, of Baltimore, and four Kanackers, were drowned on the 10th of May.

The whaling ships *Florida*, *Sunbeam*, *Active*, *Navy*, *Cicero* and *Courser* were at Hakodadi. No other losses, except the Canton packet, are reported.

The United States ships *Hartford* and *Wyoming* have gone down the Inland Sea, the latter homeward bound. The *Shenandoah* is at Yokohama, where the *Monocacy* and *Supply* are expected.

There is nothing of importance from Shanghae or Hong-Kong.

Yielding a little to the importunities of the Shanghae people, the steamship agent sent the *Colorado* to the Saddles, 100 miles from Shanghae, whither passengers and baggage were conveyed by a chartered steamer.

A cable has been ordered in England for a submarine telegraph between Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

The American bark *Rover* was wrecked off Parmosa early in April. All hands, except one Chinaman, were murdered by the natives. The British dispatch boat *Cormorant* went over, landing a party, who were fired upon and compelled to return to their boats. The place was then shelled.

Among the passengers on the *Colorado* are H. R. H. Duc de Pentheivre, Peter Orleans, Count Bearain and Capt. Fauvel, who intend to spend some time in California; also Capt. Cardow, of H. M. Twentieth Regiment, who intends enjoying shooting on the Plains, and Sasaki Youruk, a highly-sharpened retainer of Prince Echizen, who will study mines and mining in California, and proceed thence to the East, where he will buy fifteen thousand of the most improved rifles.

There are no changes in the price of silks. Sterling Exchange was rising. The news was very favorable regarding the crops in the country. In most of the districts the silk-worms were reported to be in about the third stage of temperature, which is regarded as favorable. The best Mybash and Surcha were quoted at $8 50@$8 95 per picul.

The stock of tea was very much reduced. The finest rules at $35@$40 per picul. The Japanese say there will be an increased production this year. The lowest prices are hoped for.

Freights to New-York and London, £3 10s. per ton. Exchange on London, six-months' bond, 4s. 6½d.

Affairs in China—Depredations of Pirates—Naval Matters—Trouble About the New Steamers—American Firemen in Shanghae.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 14.

The steamship *Colorado* arrived here unexpectedly to-night, after a passage of twenty days and three hours from Yokohama. She brings Hong Kong advices of the 18th and Hankow of the 15th of May.

The news from Pekin shows that a movement had begun to open the Yangtsee to Newchang, four hundred miles from Hong Kong.

The foreign Ministers are expected to meet at Hong Kong this Fall to take into consideration the revision of existing treaties.

The Nenifies in the Yangtsee had caused a great deal of alarm. They had burnt many villages, and committed many depredations. At last accounts the fears of them committing further atrocities had subsided.

The United States corvette *Wachusetts* had rendered great service at Kian Kong, and saved that city from being destroyed after it had been set on fire by the pirates.

The following is the location of the vessels composing the United States fleet in China and Japan: The *Wachusetts* at Shanghae, *Ashuelot* at Amoy, *Monocacy* at Hong Kong, *Supply* at Nazasaki, *Hartford* at Nagasaki, *Shenandoah* at Osaca, and *Wyoming* at Yokohama. The *Penobscot*, *Unadilla*, *Huron* and *Sacramento* are on the way to join the squadron.

Great dissatisfaction prevailed at Shanghae on account of the failure of the *Colorado* to call at that port, and RUSSELL & CO., were obliged to charter a steamer to find the *Colorado* one hundred miles at sea, and place on board large mails. WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s Express had nine tons of express packages at Shanghae waiting for her, and one hundred tons were offered if there was any certainty of connection being made with the Pacific mail steamer. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company must make their connections more sure at Shanhae, the leading port of China, the imports of which amount to 48,000,000 of taels every year.

Shanghae continued very healthy, and the American element was largely increasing.

There had been a grand parade of American Fire Companies at Shanghae. The firemen turned out with three hand engines, one steam engine and one hook and ladder truck.

Exchange at Hong Kong on London at sight was 5s. 11½d. per tael, and at four months sight 6s. 1½d. per tael. Exchange on New-York 116 for gold.

Opium, Malivia, new, 566 taels; Patna, do., do., 455 taels; Patna, old, do., 445 taels; Benares, do., 445 taels.

American drills, 40 yards, nominal at 450@475 taels.

Ten ships are going to Hankow this season to load for London. The *Ada* had been towed up. Several insurance companies refuse to issue policies on account of the dangers of navigation.

Business was dull during the four days of recess at Hong Hong. The banks, Custom-house and Consulates were closed for the four days.

THE SIEGE OF MEXICO.

Letter from Gen. Porfirio Diaz to Minister Romero—The General Predicts the Early Capture of the City of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

The following is a letter from Gen. DIAZ to Señor ROMERO:

TACUBAYA, Sunday, May 26.

Señor Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister, Washington:

MY MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND: Since my last letter to you the division of Gen. RIVA PALACIO and a brigade from Puebla, which was attached to the army of the East during the siege of Queretaro, have been incorporated in the army of operation against the City of Mexico; also the army of the West, under the command of Gen. CORONA, and two divisions of the Army of the North, under that of General FRANCISCO ALATORRE. We number in all some 35,000 men, and within a few days Mexico shall be ours. I could have taken it with the forces of the Eastern Army alone, but I had not sufficient cavalry to cover all the outlets through which the principal guilty parties would have escaped us, but now with good cavalry all the avenues will be well guarded. The same thing will happen us at Queretaro. None will escape us. I have full faith and great confidence in the result.

Within the City of Mexico its Press still endeavors to deceive the people by denying the fall of Queretaro and the imprisonment of MAXIMILIAN, but both the people and the army have heard of it. I consider the occupation of Mexico a matter of very few hours, and I do not believe that Vera Cruz will attempt to hold out afterward.

In conclusion, when you shall have received this letter, the soil of Mexico will have already been cleared of treason. Without time to say more, I repeat myself your sincere friend,

(Signed) PORFIRIO DIAZ,

JUSTO BENITEZ, Military Secretary.

Maximilian to be Banished—Deference to the Views of the United States—Escobedo's Movements.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 14.

A letter from Queretaro, published in *El Comerico*, of Matamoras, of the 2d inst., says the Government will for the present content itself with banishing MAXIMILIAN and the principal Imperial chiefs, reserving the inflicting of extreme penalties for those only whose crimes demand it.

In doing this the Government is not more influenced by the expressed wishes of the Government of the United States than by the requirements of its own dignity and the principles of justice, morality and conciliation.

Escobedo has been ordered to remain at Querétaro. Another report, however, says that he left there for the capital on the 23d inst. On the 22d he wrote to the Governor of Mewhein that the latest news from the capital was that MARQUEZ had attempted to come out, but was driven back by DIAZ.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Indian Depredations—Excitement at Platte City—Barbarity of the Indians.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORTH PLATTE, Thursday, June 6, 1867.

This morning shortly after daybreak the reveille sounded in Gen. AUGUR's camp, and the troops were speedily in marching order for Forts Sedgwick and Laramie, whither Gen. SHERMAN goes to make personal investigations into the Indian disturbances and the best way of quieting them. The ladies who had spent the night in camp speedily made their way to the cars, and two or three hours, run brought us back to this place again. We found the town in a state of intense excitement over outrages which had been perpetrated by the Indians only the day previous, at Torgeoris Ranch, on the south side of the Platte, and distant from this place but twelve or fourteen miles. A band of fifteen or eighteen Sioux had attacked the ranche and killed and scalped two children. The only man who happened to be at home finally succeeded in barricading the house and kept the Indians at bay long enough to compel them to retreat. Two or three days previous another ranche further up the river had been attacked, and two men had been killed. The remains of one of them had just been brought into North Platte. Dispatches had also come to hand stating that a man who had gone out to repair the telegraph lines, six miles west of Plum Creek and fifty-four miles east of North Platte, had been killed, and that one or two stations had been attacked, the operators narrowly escaping with their lives. A few days previous a stage sent out from North Platte for Denver, containing but one passenger, had been attacked and the driver killed, although the passenger was fortunate enough to save his life by secreting himself in the bushes. Since this disaster the stages had stopped running and every train not only brought accessions to the number of passengers wishing to go through, but each day's delay very naturally added to the impatience of those who had already been detained at North Platte for nearly a week. No sooner did our train arrive than two or three gentlemen waited upon the Senators and urged upon them the importance of some legislation at the very earliest opportunity, which should relieve the frontier from these repeated alarms. As the conference progressed quite a crowd gathered around the speakers, and each individual had his peculiar views to urge. Some of those whose excitement and indignation outran their prudence, urged the necessity of offering a reward for Indian scalps. The more moderate insisted that the work of suppressing the difficulties should be left to the people living on the frontier. They were acquainted with the characteristics of the Indians, and knew just how to fight them. Only authorize the formation of volunteer companies, they said, and guarantee the reimbursement of any expenses they might incur, and the Indians would be brought to terms within a fortnight. All the speakers ridiculed the idea of sending regular troops to fight the Indians. Neither they or their officers knew anything of frontier warfare, and Gen. SHERMAN himself, traveling through the country as he did with an armed escort, they said, saw but little of the real trouble, and set down the stories of outrages as invariably exaggerated and unreliable. Meanwhile the Indians kept the whole region in constant alarm, paralyzing business and putting a stop to emigration. To enforce their arguments the speakers urged the fact that the recent outrages had been perpetrated while a company of regular infantry was encamped at North Platte, and while Gen. AUGUR's force was only sixty miles away. The Senators—especially Messrs. HOWE and WADE—listened to the representations of the different gentlemen, but could promise them no further relief than Gen. SHERMAN could extend them, at least until Congress should again assemble.

It is perfectly plain that there is to be serious trouble with the Indians during this Summer. I have not been able to get a very clear idea of the condition of affairs, but as nearly as I can ascertain the facts they are as follows: The Sioux take the lead in these hostilities, while the Pawnees are now, as they always have been, friendly to the Government. The latter were once the terror of these Plains, but they have sadly degenerated, and are now a worthless set of scamps, whose friendship is of little value, and whose hostility would be of small consequence. The organization of a regiment of them and its incorporation into the regular army is an experiment which has been successful to such a degree that Gen. SHERMAN has hopes that it may furnish a solution to this whole Indian difficulty. If it can be extended to other tribes than the Pawnee, he thinks that they may be convinced that it is for their interest to attach themselves to the United States Government and to remain upon good terms with it. Some little time must elapse, however, before the expediency of this project can be thoroughly tested. Besides the tribes already named there are upon the Western Plains numerous others whose friendship cannot certainly be reckoned upon, but who must be classed as friendly as long as they do not assume an attitude of open hostility. The necessity of so regarding some of these Indians now and then leads to curious complications. There is to-day near North Platte a band of Sioux under SPOTTED TAIL, TALL BULL and other chiefs, which pretends to be desirous of maintaining a neutral attitude in the present difficulties. The Government supplies it with rations, firearms, horses, &c., and yet there are grounds for suspicion that it keeps up constant intercourse with the rest of the tribe, which is engaged in actual hostilities, and that it passes over to them a large share of the supplies which it receives. This conviction is steadily gaining ground in this neighborhood, and I should not be surprised at any time to hear that these "neutral" Sioux were in serious difficulty with the frontiersmen.

Every day that decisive action against these Indians is postponed weakens the confidence of the people living here in Gen. SHERMAN's ability to deal with these difficulties; but it is certain that he is at work with his usual energy and decision to crush the disturbances. HANCOCK and CUSTER are both operating under his instructions, and will doubtless be heard from in time. Eastern people must not allow their sympathy with the Indians to make them forget what is due to those who are pushing the "frontier" further and further West. These men deserve protection and they must have it; but to compel the Indians to respect their rights these barbarians must to a certain extent be dealt with as they deal with others. When they make war they give no quarter and they ask none. Clemency they interpret as cowardice; and it is my firm conviction that the only way of dealing with them is to take life for life. When they kill a man, woman or child, capture and kill one of the tribe which commits the outrage, if the perpetrators themselves are not speedily surrendered. Such arguments are the only ones which they appreciate, and cruel as the course may appear, it is the only one which promises to be effective.

Gen. SHERMAN had a conference with Dr. DURANT yesterday, and promised to extend all the protection necessary to prevent any interruption to the work upon the line of the Union Pacific Road during the present Summer. If he succeeds in doing this, the rails will be laid to the Black Hills by September, thus extending the line 200 miles beyond the 103d meridian, and reaching the highest elevation over which the road is to pass—9,000 feet above the level of the sea.

E. S.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Character of the Convention—The Canal Debate—Additional Committees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, June 14, 1867.

CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention terminates its second week to-day by an adjournment until Tuesday evening. So far, its time has been occupied entirely in the work of organization—a work which may now be regarded as completed—the Standing Committees being all provided for, and nothing now remaining but for the President to name the members who are to fill them—a task of great delicacy, and requiring much consideration, and the Convention very properly taking this long recess in order that the mind of the presiding officer may be left free from disturbing influences. The greatest delicacy seems to be generally observed by members in reference to this matter. I have hardly heard of a single instance in which any member has intimated to the President his desire for any particular position; if it has been done to any considerable extent, which I do not believe, it has at least been done with due regard to gentlemanly decorum, which offers the greatest possible contrast to the greedy and brazen importunities with which we are in the habit of seeing Assemblymen press themselves forward for places in the committees which are said to have "money in them."

And indeed the Convention not only in this, but in most other respects, is the very antithesis of the unruly, and, leaving out the exceptional cases, the unprincipled body of men whom we have seen on these benches of late years. The personal appearance of the members, the tone of debate, the perfect observance of social and Parliamentary courtesies, all impress the observer with the idea that he is in the presence of an assembly of gentlemen, and none but the *habitués* of the Capitol can appreciate the novel sensation thus produced. And, in addition, the atmosphere of the Convention is fatal to party spirit. Partisanship is absolutely banished from the floor. Members repel with warmth a suspicion that any move advocated by them is intended to advance the interests of their party. Probably there are some on both sides who are not animated by this elevated spirit, but so nearly universal is it that the heated partisans are abashed and silent. What is equally remarkable and what could hardly be credited of an American Convention is, that with at least fifty members present who are tried and able speakers, the love of speech-making, for its own sake, has not manifested itself at all. The debates are terse, vigorous and able, and are listened to with the greatest attention. In short, the Convention seems to me to be the ideal of a deliberative assemblage, and if this seems to be too rose-colored a view, it may be set down as an effect of the contrast above spoken of.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

The debate on Canals was resumed to-day, and after discussion of an hour and a half, Senator FOLGER's motion for reconsideration was carried by one majority, and the entire subject of canals, their revenues, expenditures, enlargement and all, is to be intrusted to one committee. This is claimed as triumph for the friends of a more liberal policy, although it is difficult to see why. Probably it is mainly so regarded, because the friends of either policy chose to regard it as a test question and to fight their preliminary battle upon this question. It was considered by the supporters of FOLGER's motion that the Finance Committee of the Convention would naturally be strict economists, and that it would be damaging to the prospects of liberal enlargement to intrust the canal interest to this Committee. There may be some force in this, but there is too much intelligence in the body of this Convention to allow it to be supposed that the action of any Committee will be decisive, or that the Convention will be led to forego any policy of which the majority are in favor by such action.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES.

Two Committees not embraced in the original scheme of the Committee of Sixteen were added to the list to-day—one on motion of Mr. DUGANNE, to consider the subject of industrial interests; the other on the motion of Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, who are to be charged with that of public charities.

Eighth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Friday, June 14.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at 11 o'clock.

Mr. E. BROOKS presented a memorial from the Universal Peace Society, praying for amendments to the Constitution removing the causes of and abolishing the provision for war. Referred.

Mr. FOLGER called up the motion to reconsider the vote taken yesterday against an amendment of the report of a Committee of sixteen to constitute a standing Committee on Canals.

Mr. HAILE had voted yesterday against the amendment, but after examination of the question had concluded that it would be better to give all matters relating to canals to one committee. In doing so he did not design to commit himself for or against any canal enlargement or improvemant.

Mr. CROSS had voted yesterday in favor of the amendment, but had seen reasons since to induce him to change. It was time to stop and think before inaugurating new measures of expenditure. We were a tax-ridden country, and it would be better to look carefully at this question from a financial point of view.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT said the canal question was one affecting our nationality. New-York held the key of the commerce of the West. There was danger that this trade would be diverted. He wanted the question involved to be presented here on its merits, so that it might be fully discussed. For that reason he believed that the matters relating to the canals should be referred to a separate Committee.

Mr. HARRIS said that, under the present Constitution, the funds of the State were so tied up that they could not be used except for specified purposes. The Legislature was so restricted that it could not take measures for the enlargement of the canals. The only thing this Convention could do was to so open the Constitution that the canals might be enlarged and improved. He was in favor of such a change, and while he occupied that position he could see the importance of referring the matter to the Committee on Finance. The matter belonged to that Committee. There was another subject relating to the canals, and that was their care and management. Many believed that the canals might be so managed as to bring a greater revenue into the treasury. Such a Committee has been provided for.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS said the merits of our canal system were now under consideration. He wanted a committee pure and simple on the canals. He wanted to know what may be done, or can be done, in the way of enlargement, and what is to be the expense. He wanted to know whether the canals could be enlarged without taxation; whether the expense could be paid from the revenues. These were matters he wanted brought directly before the Convention. He thought the Committee on Finance would have enough to do to look after the taxation of property, and the manner of paying the more than fifty millions of State debt, and the eighty-five millions and more of town and county debt.

Mr. STRONG was opposed to measures that would tend to increase the State debt. He was not opposed to canal improvement, providing it could be done without incurring a heavy debt.

Mr. PROSER hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail. He was for a Committee on Canals alone. The subject matter that Committee might report is not properly before the Convention. Unless they shall show the necessity and importance of increased expenditure for the canals, their report could not have his vote.

Mr. ANDREWS could see strong reasons for giving the subject of canals to a separate and distinct committee.

Mr. HUTCHINS said the subject of canals could not be discussed without bringing in the subject of finance. The important question now was as to the care and management of the property we have already. We are not opposed to enlargement of the canals—we are all in favor of it; but a committee on the care and managment of the canals will have all they can do. That was a question in which the people were now greatly interested.

Mr. CURTIS said the question was not with reference to the enlargement of the canals, but to the proper distribution of business. In that view he should vote for a reconsideration. In doing so he did not commit himself to any definite canal policy. For that he should await the report of the Committee on that subject.

After further debate by Messrs. S. Townsend, Smith, Van Cott, M. J. Townsend, Tilden and Hatch, the vote on reconsideration was taken, and carried by yeas 62, nays 61.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. FOLGER to constitute a separate Committee on Canals, and it was adopted without a division.

Mr. STRATTON moved to amend the report by making a separate Committee on Railroads. Lost.

Mr. GOULD moved to amend by striking out the words "on State Prisons, and substitute "on prevention and punishment of crime."

Mr. VAN CAMPEN moved to add to the above words so that it will read "on State Prisons and prevention and punishment of crime. Agreed to.

Mr. DUGANNE moved to constitute a committee on industrial interests, to whom shall be referred all memorials relative to the rights and claims of labor.

Mr. HARRIS did not desire to ignore the question proposed, but the subject could be referred to other committees.

Mr. DUGANNE said the industrial interests of the State affected a large number of persons and organizations, and should be considered of as much importance as private corporations, for which objects committees were provided.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend "in industrial interests, except otherwise referred." Carried.

Mr. BELL inquired if the Committee of sixteen had taken into consideration the interests of the Salt Springs. The State had a very large interest in the salines, variously estimated at from four to ten millions of dollars. He moved the appointment of a standing committee on that subject. Adopted.

Mr. TUCKER moved to add to the Committee on Cities "and incorporated villages." Motion lost.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN moved the appointment of a committee on "the Indians of the State and their relations therein." Carried.

Mr. HARRIS said that the Committee for the arrangement of business had in view the number of members of the Convention. The idea was that each member should have a place on one Committee, and only one; but as there had been several Committees added, this arrangement could not be carried out. He moved that the Committee on Canals be composed of sixteen memberrs.

Mr. FOLGER suggested fifteen. He always found that an odd number on Committees facilitated business.

Mr. HARRIS accepted the modification, and it was agreed to.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved that the Finance Committee consist of fifteen instead of sixteen members. Carried.

Mr. HARRIS said that inasmuch as the Convention had now settled upon the arrangement of the Committees, and in order to give the President time to arrange them, he would move that when the Convention adjourn it be to Tuesday evening next, at 6 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. WEED moved to adjourn.

Mr. GREELEY hoped no adjournment would be had until provision was made for the appointment of all the Committees.

Judge GRAVES, of Herkimer, had offered a resolution relative to the appointment of a Committee "on Female Suffrage," and he hoped it would now be disposed of.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn.

Mr. MERRITT asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution granting the privileges of the floor to GEORGE H. THATCHER, Mayor of Albany. Consent was granted, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. GRAVES offered the following:

Whereas; The use of adulterated intoxicating liquors has become an alarming evil, increasing domestic sorrow, creating crime and pauperism, thereby adding to the burdens of taxation: therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed to report whether in their opinion, under our Republican form of Government, any authority should be granted to sell, or prohibition enacted against the sale of intoxicating liquors, either by a legislative or organic law of the State.

Second—Whether in their opinion the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be denied to all except such as shall receive a certificate under the hand and seal of a person properly qualified and duly appointed, showing that the liquor offered for sale had been carefully analized, and was unadulterated, pure, and contained no poison.

Third—Whether in their opinion any law authorizing or prohibiting the sale should not be organic instead of legislative, thereby creating a rule controlling and regulating public opinion, and relieving each successive Legislature from the pressing importunities of those in favor of or opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Laid on the table to be printed.

Mr. GREELEY moved to take up the resolution relative to female suffrage.

Mr. HARRIS hoped the gentleman would not now press that motion. That subject, with others, could be referred to the appropriate committee, when it should come up.

Mr. GREELEY withdrew his motion, and the Convention then adjourned till Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock.

Survey of the Dismal Swamp Canal—Registration in Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, June 13.

A survey of the Dismal Swamp Canal, preparatory to an enlargement in both width and depth, has just been completed with the exception of the feeder, and the process of excavation will probably commence in a week or two. It has been surmised that Lake Drummond, as its source, will not be sufficient to supply the canal, and an estimate is about to be made to ascertain its capacity.

Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry, arrived here to-day under the command of Lieut. B. H. ROGERS, having been relieved from duty in Norfolk, and ordered to Camp Hamilton.

Registration in Norfolk County is about to be commenced in earnest. In Portsmouth it takes place on the 21st inst., continuing until the registration is completed. For the information of the citizens the following circular has been issued from the office of the President of the Board of Registration:

The Board of Registration for Jackson Ward, Norfolk County, will convene on Friday, June 21, 1867, at Portsmouth, Va., and will remain in session from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M., each day, for six consecutive days, (Sundays excepted,) for the purpose of registering all persons duly qualified to vote under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, entitled "an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867. Persons shall register only in the Magisterial Districts in which they reside. It is expected that all persons entitled to be registered and who are not prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, will present themselves at this session of the Board. Any person who shall, by violence or intimidation, prevent or endeavor to prevent the registration of any voter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of a Military Commission.

Schooner *Lizzie Taylor*, CORSON, bound to Philadelphia in ballast, went ashore at Nag's Head on Sunday night last. The schooner *Meteor*, of the Atlantic Coast Wrecking Company, is there to render assistance.

Interest on the Virginia State Debt.

RICHMOND, Friday, June 14.

The Auditor gives official notice that the interest on the Virginia State debt will be payable at the treasury in Richmond on the 1st day of July next, the money now being in the treasury to pay it. It is estimated that there will be a large surplus in the treasury after the interest is paid. The Auditor also states that funds have been remitted to London to pay the interest maturing there July 1.

J. M. LANGSTON, (colored,) of Ohio, addressed a meeting of negroes here this evening.

Opening of the Union Hotel at Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, June 14.

The Union Hotel announces its opening to-morrow at reduced prices.

Attempted Suicide in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, June 14.

J. BROCKE NYCE, a butter and cheese merchant in this city, was discovered this morning on the roadside leading from the city in a critical condition, with two pistol shots in his head and his horse wandering at large. It was first believed that a highway robbery had been committed, but it is now thought that an attempt had been made to commit suicide. He was removed to the Infirmary, and is still alive.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

At the hour for opening the Criminal Court this morning, Judge Wylie appeared upon the bench and said he regretted to announce the fact that Judge Fisher was quite sick, and was therefore unable to attend Court. Judge Fisher had not requested him to preside, and, if he did so, he would not have felt disposed to act, as there were some important causes pending in the Circuit Court.

Mr. Pierrepont desired to know what was to be done with all the jurors who had been summoned. From what had already transpired, he had no doubt that counsel on both sides could agree upon any arrangement with reference to the jury, but it was a question what would become of the action that had already been taken in case a jury was not obtained by Monday, when the next term of the Court commences.

Judge Wylie said he had not fully examined the case, but it was his impression that if a jury were not obtained by Monday, the case would have to be continued until next term of the Court.

Mr. Merrick suggested that Judge Fisher had intimated the next term would not commence until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Counsel suggested that in order to save time, Judge Wylie hear the excuses of jurors; it would not occupy much time, and would enable the Marshal to supply the places of those who were excused.

Judge Wylie said he would hear only such excuses as were absolute in themselves—as for personal sickness, sickness in the family, &c.—but no others.

The names of the talesmen ordered yesterday were then called. The following offered no excuses, viz.: T. Lewis, M. G. Emery, W. H. Harrover, J. McDermott, G. T. McGue, J. McGrann, G. A. Bohrer, C. C. Snyder, U. H. Redenour, George J. Scufferle, Thomas E. Lloyd, Jr., W. Burdette, Frederick Bates, Moses T. Parker, Nicholas Acker, John T. Mitchell, Wm. Ballantyne, Wm. Flinn, Patrick Fleming, James Y. Davis, John A. Markriter, Columbus Alexander, Wm. H. Baldwin, John W. Simms, John T. Given, W. B. Williams, Norman B. Smith, Peter Hepburn, Wm. J. Redstrake, Wm. McLain, James McGuire, Wm. H. Barbary, George L. Sheriff, Samuel Bacon, Wm. Bryan, Amos Hunt, Lot Flannery and Isaac W. Ross.

Daniel Breed asked to be excused for the reason he had been raised and educated as a Quaker, and was opposed to capital punishment.

Judge Wylie declined to pass upon the excuse leaving it for the Judge who should try the case.

Thomas Your[illegible] was excused on account of being an invalid.

James Kelly said he was in Government employ, and was accordingly excused.

Wm. Orme was excused, his physician certifying that he was physically incapable of sitting on a jury in a protracted case.

William Halmick offered as an excuse that he had conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment.

Decided to be a question for Judge Fisher to pass upon.

Douglass Moore and George Crandell were excused upon physicians' certificates of illness.

Mr. Jenkin Thomas presented a certificate from Dr. Magruder certifying that he was subject to attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, and asked to be excused.

Mr. Carrington suggested that any man was liable to attacks of illness.

Judge Wylie declined to excuse Mr. Thomas.

When the name of Mr. B. H. Stinemitz was called, Judge Wylie said he had a note stating that Stinemitz was ill, and that he would therefore be excused for to-day.

Joseph S. Pearson said he was not a taxpayer, and asked to be excused. In answer to this question of the Court, he said he owned no real estate, but paid school taxes. Judge Wylie thought Mr. Pearson was a competent juror.

C. H. Lane, Francis Lamb, Wm. H. Tenney and John Grinder were excused by reason of physical disability.

George F. Gurlick said he had no excuse to offer, except that his father-in-law died last night. Judge Wylie said Court would not sit to-day, and probably not to-morrow, and he would not therefore excuse Mr. Gurlick now.

Mr. Paulus Thyson was excused for reasons satisfactory to the Court.

Mr. A. B. Stoughton said he would not offer his personal business as an excuse, but he hoped to be excused on business intrusted to him by clients who would suffer. He was not excused.

James S. Topham was excused on account of the serious illness of a child, who is supposed to be in a dying condition.

J. J. May was returned by the Marshal as *non est*.

James C. Kennedy said that he was not a resident here. He paid taxes on property, but claimed his citizenship in New-York and voted there.

Judge Wylie said it was a question of domicil, and he excused Mr. Kennedy.

John Wilson said he had no excuse to offer on account of illness in his family; they were all well, but there was no one but himself to attend to his business, and that it would suffer if he were on the jury. He had not been able to see his physician this morning or he might have obtained a certificate for himself.

Judge Wylie said that in consideration of the present condition of Mr. Wilson, he would await a certificate from his physician.

R. W. Browning claimed to be a resident of and a voter in Maryland, and was excused.

George W. Riggs was excused on account of important business which could not be neglected.

George Jilliard had been previously summoned as a member of the Grand Jury for the ensuing term of Court, and was accordingly excused.

John Alexander was returned as in New-York, but he would be summoned upon his return to this city.

It was suggested that the Marshal should, by to-morrow morning, summon talesmen in place of those to-day excused.

Marshal Gooding said he had been ordered to summon one hundred talesmen, but had not been able to do so for want of time, and had been able only to summon those above named.

In making up the full list of one hundred he would supply the places of those excused.

Judge Wylie directed the Marshal to continue to act under the order issued on Thursday.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Disloyalty of the Judges in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 14.

Gen. GRIFFIN and Gen. REYNOLDS of Texas report to Gen. SHERIDAN that Judge REEVES of the Ninth Judicial District of that State, in a charge to the Grand Jury of his Court, stated he should not receive the testimony of negroes, as the laws of Congress on the subject was unconstitutional, and he therefore defied them. They also report the same facts against Judge DOUGHERTY, who stated, in the headquarters of Gen. REYNOLDS, that, as regards the testimony of negroes, he would not recognize the law or authority of Congress, and will be bound only to the sovereign State of Texas. Reports of a like character are coming in almost daily from the different parishes of this State.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Friday, June 14.

To-day was the thirtieth of the Constitutional Convention, and, after much discussion, it was resolved not to incorporate the principle of usury as a Constitutional provision, but to leave the matter as it now stands in the present code of the public laws, which prescribes six per cent. as the legal interest, subject to future legislative action.

Republican Mass Meeting at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, June 14.

A large Republican mass meeting was held in this city last evening, the colored element largely preponderating. Addresses were made by several prominent speakers, who are seeking to advance the Republican principles and interests among the citizens.

A Boy Killed by a Workman in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14.

This afternoon, while some boys were drinking from a hydrant in front of some new buildings, in the western part of the city, one of them, aged five years, was instantly killed by a brick thrown by one of the workmen engaged on the building. The murderer was arrested.

Woolen Mills Burned in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 14.

A fire in Lake Village this evening destroyed PEPPER's woolen mills, B. S. COLE's plow shop, PEPPER, APPLEYARD & CO.'s dye house, and WARDLEIGH's axe-handle shop. Loss estimated at $20,000; partly insured.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, June 14.

The crockery warehouse of D. B. GARDNER & Co., on Broad-street, was damaged by fire this evening to the estimated amount of $10,000. Fully insured in New-York and Boston offices.

Surrenders of the Charters of the Georgia Banks.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 14.

Judge REESE, in the Supreme Court to-day, decided that [illegible] at common law nor under the code of Georgia could the banks of the State make a legal surrender of their charters, unless accepted by the Legislature. This decision, in its effect, annuls all attempted surrenders of banks of the State, as the Legislature failed to accept in every instance where an attempt had been made.

Address of Gov. Flanders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 14.

Gov. FLANDERS addressed the Convention to-day, and was warmly and enthusiastically received. He spoke mainly of the condition of the State. He urged the freedmen to industry, and ignored all class distinction.

Registration in Alabama—A Colored Registrar Murdered.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, June 14.

The registration of voters has commenced in this State. ALEXANDER WEBB, a colored registrar for Hale and Green Counties, was murdered at Greensboro. Reports are being made to arrest the murderers.

The Atalanta Boat Club in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14.

The Atalanta Boat Club, of New-York, with the barge *Excelsior*, arrived here this morning, and were received by the officers of the Schulykill Navy-yard.

The Club will witness the regatta to-morrow, and be tendered a grand supper on Monday.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday June 14.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for June 15:

Nos. 126, 128, 129, 129½, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142.

PETROLEUM FUEL FOR STEAMSHIPS.

Interesting Experiments by the Navy Department—Trial Trip of the United States Gunboat Palos in Boston Harbor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, June 14, 1867.

During the past four weeks a series of very interesting experiments have been made with petroleum on board the United States gunboat *Palos*, lying at the Charlestown Navy-yard, for the purpose of testing the practical application of that combustible oil as a means of fuel. Those experiments have attracted the attention of scientific men and others, but more especially the Navy Department, which some time since appointed a Board of Commissioners to test the use of crude petroleum as fuel. That Commission consists of Chief-Engineers ALEX. HENDERSON, JOHN W. MOORE, HENRY W. BAKER and M. KELLOGG, and twelve assistants. The *Palos*, on board which vessel the experiments have taken place, is admirably adapted for the purpose. The inventor, Col. HENRY R. FOOTE, of Tennessee, and STILLMAN B. ALLEN, proprietor, have both been present to assist in perfecting the experiments which to-day culminated in a trial trip of the *Palos* down the harbor.

The machinery employed in using the crude petroleum, from the moment it leaves the tanks until it acts as fuel, is very simple, economical and durable. It has been described as follows: On the deck of the vessel are two large iron tanks filled with petroleum, and attached to these are common gas pipes, which supply the oil for the retort below. The retort is made of boiler iron, and in it is inserted a number of small pipes, which spread out in arms, with perforations or openings for supplying 125 burners. The steam taken from the boiler is passed through a coil of iron pipe charged with iron filings, which are arranged so as to be exposed to the hottest part of the fire. The coil of iron pipe and filings, becoming red hot, decompose the steam, separating the oxygen and hydrogen, and as a natural consequence the gaseous components enter the retort and mingle with the vapor of the oil. By means of an air-pump, atmospheric air is forced into the retort at the same time the steam is decomposed, and mixes with the elements of the fire. These combined gases then escape into the furnace, igniting from the intense hot flame. During this chemical combination, the oil does not come in contact with the fire, but is run into the iron retort before alluded to, which is kept hot by a series of heaters underneath. The oil is only supplied as fast as it can be converted into vapor. The supply of steam and air and oil is graduated by means of small throttle valves, and the fire increased or diminished at will.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, June 14.

A good deal of interest was manifested by scientific men, engineers and others in the experimental trip of the *Palos* to-day. During the three months that the vessel had operated her machinery at the dock, the use of petroleum as fuel was considered a success, but the trip to-day was designed to demonstrate that with this new agent sufficient steam could be generated to propel the vessel through the water at a rate of speed greater than with the use of coal, and at a comparatively small expense. The *Palos* is a fourth-rate gunboat, with an engine of nominal capacity of 350 horse-power. On her trial trip down Boston harbor when first built, the *Palos* used coal and started with forty-five pounds of steam, which ran down to twenty pounds and made only eight miles an hour. The result of the trip to-day, with crude petroleum as a substitute for coal, is destined to work a revolution in the material employed for generating steam in boilers.

The *Palos* left her dock at the Navy-yard at 10:50 o'clock, having on board the inventor of the new fuel, and machinery for using the same, Col. FOOTE, J. H. WINSOR and STILLMAN ALLEN, assignees of the patent and general manager of the business; Chief-Engineer ALEXANDER HENDERSON, of the Charlestown Navy-yard, and Chairman of the Board of Engineers appointed by the Government to superintend and report upon the result of the experiments; Chief-Engineers KELLOGG, MOORE and BAKER; Assistant Engineers HENRY W. SCOTT, of New-York; HUGH PILKINGTON, C. W. PENNINGTON and M. HEATH; Ex-Chief-Engineer A. C. STIMERS, of New-York, together with a number of scientific men and representatives of the Press. The boat was commanded by Acting Ensign CHARLES A. BLANCHARD and Mr. WALLACE, Executive Officer. HENRY W. SCOTT and C. W. PENNINGTON, First Assistant Engineers, had charge of the engines; the inventor, Col. FOOTE, and HENRY LESTER had charge of the fires. Three furnaces were used, and in a few minutes after leaving the wharf the indicator marked forty pounds of steam, and as the vessel steamed by the wharves and shipping that amount was maintained. Nearing Governor's Island, the *Palos*, though a propeller, was observed to gain rapidly on the pleasure side-wheel steamer *Ulysses*, which had started out some time previously. The first three miles were accomplished in 12 minutes, or at the rate of 12 knots an hour, which was even now better speed than the vessel had ever reached with coal, or running four miles faster than her usual average speed.

At this point of the trip an invitation was extended to descend to the fire-room. Here were found two men doing the work of eight persons, and in the place of ashes and dust were cleanliness and ventilation. To the surprise of old firemen the floor was carpeted. A second observation showed that the gunboat had moved 11½ miles in 48 minutes, or at the rate of 14 miles an hour, fairly outdoing herself and surprising the most ardent believers in petroleum fuel. While going at this rate steam was constantly increasing.

Boston Light reached, the steamer's head was turned toward the city, and after a delightful sail among the islands, the Navy-yard wharf was reached in one hour and 55 minutes, during which time the *Palos* had steamed 25 nautical miles and generated steam more rapidly toward the end of the trip than at the start. The fires were extinguished almost instantaneously. Less than four barrels of petroleum did the work ordinarily accomplished by six or eight tons of coal, and it was demonstrated in the most brilliant and satisfactory manner that a desideratum had been gained which adds 50 per cent. to the speed of steam vessels without altering the existing machinery.

In a few weeks the United States gunboat *Leyder*, an exact counterpart of the *Palos* and a coal-burner, will make an excursion down the harbor in company with the *Palos*, for the purpose of demonstrating the inferiority of coal as compared to the economy and superiority of petroleum as fuel.

It was agreed on all sides that the day had inaugurated an important era in the history of ocean navigation.

The *Palos* was regarded as one of the slowest gunboats in the navy, but the event of to-day has proved her one of the fastest, notwithstanding chief engineers inside and outside of the navy look with distrust upon petroleum fuel, and remarked the machinery for applying it as dangerous. Scientific men regard the result so significant that the facts were telegraphed this evening to Europe, where similar experiments are being made [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Position of the Ministry—Disraeli and Lowe—The Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, May 27, 1867.

The London clubs were thrown into much agitation yesterday by the report that the Government had resolved on executing the Fenians. Lord DERBY's answer on Saturday to an influential deputation, in behalf of the prisoners, was anything but cheering, and even Tory squires were terrified at the thought that we should do in Ireland what we had not done in Canada, and what you had not done to President DAVIS in Washington. So strong was the feeling that the *Standard*, this morning, with a bitter snarl at all sympathizers with Irish wrong, announced that the two Fenians would be reprieved. But we live in troubled times, and the second edition of the evening *Standard* announces another Irish insurrection. How that will affect the Government it is impossible to say, and having told you what the general feeling is upon the subject, there is little to add. The tide is entirely toward clemency. We are all waiting for a new Parliament in order to legislate afresh respecting Ireland, and these outbreaks only annoy us and make us shrug our shoulders. But one thing is certain, the Government have already frittered away all the administrative popularity which they won at first starting. Even the shelving of the Luxemburg question by Lord STANLEY has not been received with any audible signs of satisfaction. The guarantee which he has, under pressure, allowed England to be dragged into, has been received with deep, if smothered, jealousy; and I venture to affirm there is not a politician who could be found to say more in defence of the Government than that they gave way under the fear of immediate war. So even Lord STANLEY has not added much prestige to the Government, while they flounder on under the accumulated ridicule of having blundered into a Reform Bill, in the midst of which they are now furiously splashing about and creating new sittings to gain time, and of having covered their legal knowledge and their sense of authority with contempt by their conduct in the matter of Hyde Park. Would you believe that the compound householder, who was dead when I wrote to you last, is alive again, and that the *Standard* is gnashing its teeth at renewed meetings of the most enthusiastic kind in St. James Hall, to recover Household Suffrage, which they have already lost since last they met. Every man asks himself and his neighbors whether the comedy of Parliamentary error can go further. Everybody laughs except Mr. LOWE, who has draped himself to die, the last of the Tories, in a speech of extraordinary splendor, and Mr. GLADSTONE, who is quietly waiting his time, which is moving on swiftly.

* * * MAY 30.—I waited a day or two in the present slippery state of things in order to catch hold of the tail of the comedy, and a very sleek and pretty tail it is. Household suffrage, pure and simple, in the boroughs, and a lodger franchise above £10; in the counties, a £12 rating, or, say, a £15 rental franchise. That is to say, henceforward, every occupier of a house of any description in England and Wales, in any English or Welsh town which returns a member or members to Parliament, will have a vote. The compound householder having been slain, and having come to life again, returned only to be killed effectually. So, therefore, Mr. LOWE stands, like "the last man," on the ruins of the British Constitution, and in "that bare and level plain of a democracy," "where every bush is a tree, and every ant's hill a mountain." Did he dream last year, when he threw down his glove in the face of the country, how soon he would be left standing alone? A Machiavellian might almost doubt whether so brilliant an intellect and consummate a politician could really so little have understood the live forces at work. It is consoling for nobodies like myself to be right, where giants of that calibre are wrong. Mr. LOWE may say, "Let us wait and see if I am wrong." To which I reply with all deference, "By all means." I do not charge Mr. LOWE with having with deliberate intention provoked, by opposing, a change which he foresaw to be inevitable and which he secretly desired—eager and aggressive liberal as he is known to be. That would be giving him credit for transcending the great Panjandrum of Parliamentary intrigue himself—Mr. DISRAELI. But Mr. LOWE's position is not so much that he is alone—it is unique and inexplicable. Mr. DISRAELI is intelligible—he is his own god unto himself, who has accepted the drapery of English Parliamentary life as a passable dressing-gown, wherein to shroud himself to mortal gaze, lest he should bedazzle mankind on his way across this sublunary sphere. Whether we contemplate him taking part with the devils in satanic attacks on a Prime Minister, or as taking part with the angels and the Bishop of Oxford against Prof. HUXLEY and the apes, Mr. DISRAELI is himself unto himself sufficient, which is his greatness. We knew that before, and were not surprised at any new transformation of his entity.

But Mr. LOWE's career has been quite another thing. A hard-working tutor at Oxford, then a barrister and member of Parliament in Australia, then a leading journalist in London, the general sort of idea of the "honorable BOB LOWE," as he used to be familiarly called, was that of a man ready to be anything that suited his turn, one thing here, another thing there, with a sharp and dexterous sword, good at cleaving a skull and equally good at opening an oyster and distributing shells on both sides. All at once and in the twinkling of a session this rosy albino and reckless Jack of all political trades electrifies Parliament and the country by delivering oration after oration unequaled after their kind since the days of CANNING. Indeed Mr. GLADSTONE told him he had rummaged CANNING too much—too much, but not in vain. Mr. LOWE's speeches literally shook the country, and the very fruit he professed to dread and abhor fell upon his own head, and has left him where he stood, alone and friendless. But he has made too great a reputation to remain there long. Such a man cannot be thrown away. Both Liberals and Tories say that Mr. LOWE has himself chiefly to thank for what followed. But nobody can charge him with having evaded the consequences of his action. He stood to his guns like a man, looking neither right nor left, and so far as this one question of reform is concerned, fell where he stood covered with glory. To some men, especially vain men, it would suffice them for a lifetime. But Mr. LOWE is in his prime, and I can recommend nothing much better worth the attentive interest of American politicians than to watch his future career. It is a problem full of curious issues. He was offered office by Lord DERBY and refused it with scorn. On the other hand, will the working classes forgive him? Where is he destined to serve? Where will his unflinching liberalism find play? Probably no two men were better designed to "fulfill" each other than DISRAELI and LOWE. But Mr. LOWE has held up DISRAELI to the "execration of posterity?" How can they combine? It would be difficult to determine from which of the two men, DISRAELI and GLADSTONE, LOWE recoils most. Does Mr. LOWE know himself? That he hates and scorns Mr. GLADSTONE, as a man of righteous principle, subtle grooves and genius to cover both, seems not only true in fact, but probable in theory. That he differs from him as the devil-may-care, thorough-going skeptic differs from the subtle and sentimental churchman, is certain. That Mr. GLADSTONE looks down from the height of his theoretical churchmanship upon Mr. LOWE's practical secularism as Hamlet might have looked down from a Gothic window on a night-prowler and stealer of corpses, is very probable. How, then, can these men amalgamate? On the other hand, DISRAELI and LOWE are both secularists, both hard, practical, political prize-fighters, who come up with a smile to the scratch, who have draggled up to fame through disrepute, as some women pass through whoredom to kingdoms. These men ought to unite. But then one has been a Tory Radical all his life. And now the other all at once stands declared a Radical Tory. But I shall add no more upon the subject at present. It is enough, if I have shown the interest of the problem. It is a vulgar sort of idea. But I cannot help in Rabelaisian moments imagining that America looks down upon English politics with the sort of interest that noble dandies look down on a cockpit. To be sure, your cockpit was a much larger one lately, and I must say except a few noble spirits, Europe gloated on the spectacle with carrion eyes.

I went the other evening to see Mr. LESTER WALLACK's very amusing melodrama "Wild Goose," at the Haymarket. The house was crammed. I had to walk over several heads to get at a very bad seat in the dress circle. As for stalls, they were not to be had. Mr. SOTHERN acts at his usual level—neither better nor worse. But the piece is most telling. I speak of it, of course, only as a melodrama; but as a melodrama the interest is strikingly sustained. At the Princess' Theatre Mr. VINING has revived "Antony and Cleopatra." Here also the theatre is well filled. The piece is put on the stage with much care and artistic splendor; and leaving the actors out of account—for SHAKESPEARE's astonishing drama is sufficiently astonishing to overpower even the actors—the fascination of the piece is extraordinary. But who shall act *Cleopatra?* Who shall give us the resplendent majesty, the witchery, the exquisite wiles, the haughty but hidden cruelty—hidden in the glamour of delights—the infinite tenderness in lust, not loyalty, and yet the loyalty to one overpowering passion, even unto death, but a loyalty chequered by the certain prospect of immediate and certain degradation? And *Antony*—who shall act the great General and boyish glutton, the haughty patrician and infatuated lover, the Triumvir and the *enfant perdu* of Roman debauchery, and the man above all of genius only equaled by his effrontery? I never knew but one man who would have made a good *Marc Antony*, and that is BERNAL OSBORNE, provided only you could have pounded a Turkish Sultan into him to grease his brass. A butcher's *Cleopatra* and a butcher's *Marc Antony* are easily got, for the play appeals directly to popular imagination.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Registration in Virginia—Party Politics—How and of What Elements New Parties are to be Formed—Jubal Early.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

The order of Gen. SCHOFIELD directing the business of registration to be at once entered upon, and setting forth rules for determining the question of disfranchisement, has met with general approbation from the people of Virginia. Many of the newspapers broke out in hasty denunciations, which were as unjustified as extravagant; but most of them have had the candor to confess that they acted upon a careless reading and erroneous construction of the order, and have made the *amende honorable*.

The truth is that the order is admirably conceived, and has the happy merit of making clear what was in many instances the subject of painful doubt among the people, as to what was held by the Government to constitute disfranchisement. The general desire of the people is to register and to vote; not so much for the sake of advancing any special objects which they have in view as to show their acquiescence in the restoration of the Union, and their desire to become, in the fullest sense, citizens of the Union. I believe that the number of those who refuse to register will be comparatively small, though it is quite certain that there is a class who, though not disfranchised, will take this course. These will be actuated by various motives, of not sufficient importance to be analyzed.

And now we are to enter upon a new series of party contests, to which we have been strangers in the South since the memorable year 1860. This long suspension of party politics is the only happy recollection that the war has left behind it.

If the absence of all party organization and of all party feeling be proof, then we have had an "era of good feeling" in the South, as between the old parties, for seven years. The war seemed at the North to intensify the old antagonisms. But with us, the effect was very different; it thoroughly obliterated party lines. After a few months had elapsed, no traces of them could be seen; and throughout the period of the struggle there was no such thing as party organization. Nor is there any such thing now, except, indeed, what has been brought about among the negroes, by men of no political antecedents calling themselves Radicals. Not even in the rebel Congress was party division known. There were many opponents of the policy of the rebel administration; but all individual convictions, even in that Congress, were held in subordination to the paramount consideration of harmony. In the country at large, there was nowhere to be found a trace of the old parties. They had passed away with the departure of peace, and were alike forgotten, but not regretted.

Those mistake, therefore, who suppose that the parties about to be formed in the South will be organized upon the basis of the old divisions—the Union Republican Party attracting to its support the old Whigs, who were original opponents of secession; and the new Democratic Party gathering up the State Rights chivalry who were the advocates of secession. The expectation will not be realized. The old whigs are, some of them, our most stubborn opponents of reconstruction; while many Democrats are as practicable as could be desired. As parties, the old political organizations of the South will never reappear. Men will form new affiliations from individual impulses and considerations, not from past habits of political association.

Take, as an example of impracticability among the old Whig Union men, the case of Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY. No man opposed secession, and all the ideas which culminated in secession, more sternly, more persistently, more ably or more bitterly than he. In the Virginia Convention of 1861 he resisted the ordinance of secession from first to last; and when finally it was passed over his opposition he said, on being called on to sign it, "I see that my State is determind to go to the devil, and there is nothing left for me to do but go along with her." Often in the marches of the army he would ask his secession acquaintances what they thought now of "our rights in the Territories?" He is the type of a class of old Union Whigs in the South, who find it as difficult to reconcile themselves to the new order of things as the most extreme original Secessionists.

Parties, therefore, will not be found in our part of the Union of the aggregates of old parties. They will be made up by the adhesion of individuals, each acting upon his own convictions, each careless and thoughtless of old associations. But the ideas which formerly controlled the formation of parties will doubtless again exercise a perceptible influence in the new chrystalizations. The old Southern Whig Party, it must be recollected, was divided into two wings—the old Henry Clay National Whigs, and the old Calhoun State Rights Whigs. So, also, were the Southern Democrats divided into two wings—the old National Jackson Democrats, and the State Rights Wing, which afterward, by degrees, became committed to the measure of secession. It is to be recollected that this original division and subdivision of parties became very much changed with the progress of the Slavery agitation. The State Rights Whigs all came over, sooner or later, to the State Rights Democrats. They brought their leaders along with them; and these leaders became the leaders of the Secession party. CALHOUN, YANCEY, TOOMBS, HUNTER, WISE, WIGFALL, and, I believe, DAVIS, were all Whigs who quit the old Whig organization of the South, to join the State Rights party of the Democrats, and who led into Secession the State Rights party of Virginia, which had been formed by JEFFERSON upon the doctrines of 1798–99. The old line Union Whigs, composed of such men as JUBAL EARLY, were thus left in a meagre, helpless, and in some degree, discredited minority. The old line Democrats found their organization boarded and captured by rash men, coming in the disguise of converts, who soon began to steer out into the dangerous waters of Secession. Each of these conservative wings of each of the old parties, thus found itself helpless and powerless. The violence of the Northern Abolitionists rendered it impossible for them to resist the tendency of Southern politics to opposite sectional extremes. They felt, like JUBAL EARLY, that the ship was going headlong to destruction, and nothing was left them but to share the common fate.

No party at the South can reproach the other with the whole blame of what has happened. Actively or passively, all have a share in the responsibility. Criminations by one party of the other, would be as unjust as useless, and all feel that they would be unmanly. The bringing on of the rebellion was the work of leading men of both parties, who were opposed to leading men of both parties; but after the separation was effected, then the war was the work of the whole people and of all parties, there being no opposition except in limited localities, or on the part of obscure individuals destitute of popular influence.

No party can now be formed from any one of the old parties into which the Southern people were divided. Among the impracticables on the subject of reconstruction are found full as many old Union Whigs as old State Rights Democrats. Indeed, I think the latter feel less difficulty in accepting the results of the war than the former. The Democrats profess to hold it as a cardinal tenet of faith, that the judgment of the majority is right; and they make obedience to the will of the majority, the first rule of duty. As, therefore, a separate South can no longer be thought of, they have nothing to do but recognize the fact that they are citizens of the Union; and being so, it is very clear what the will of the majority is, on the subject of disunion, even in the South itself. Acquiescence therefore is demanded no less by the necessities of their case than by considerations of political consistency and duty. On the otherhand, the habits of the old Whigs of the South are to antagonize the majority, to quarrel with its decrees, and doggedly to hold out against them. Accustomed for a lifetime to a species of mental rebellion against the domination of an adverse party, that habit now finds abundant opportunity for indulgence in the existing state of affairs. It is, therefore, not at all improbable that the party in the South which will be most deserving of the name of Union Party will be composed of full as many Democrats as Whigs; and it is quite certain that the impracticable party, by whatever name called, will be made up very largely of men who, in the olden time, were Union Whigs.

But, after all, the formation of parties at the South will, in the first instance, have very little reference to existing organizations at the North. We have to deal here with a population to which you are strangers. We have too much at stake to make of our politics a mere pastime or caprice. The questions of confiscation, of a repudiation of private debts contracted while slave property entered as an element of credit, and of State repudiation, are upon us, and we are forced to organize in the first instance with reference to them, holding our partialities as between the old party creeds in abeyance, until the supremacy of law and the inviolability of public and private faith are secured.

POWHATAN.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Late Military Orders—Harvesting the Crops—Maximilian—Hanging of Hodge for Murder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, June 7, 1867.

The feeling of disapprobation at the publication of General Order No. 32 by Gen. SICKLES, under date of May 30, is almost universal. A portion of the order, however, meets with an approbation equally universal. Those sections of the order that restrict and discourage the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and limit the use of them with stringent restrictions, are received by the community at large with entire favor, and everybody hopes to see them carried out to the last letter. The section (9) that abolishes the remedy by distress for rent divides public opinion, and diverse opinions are heard respecting it. The section that excites most indignation is the eighth. It says: "In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common right of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a military tribunal, to be designated by the Commanding-General, beside such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts."

This is felt to be uncalled for, and in the present state of public sentiment calculated to suggest and create issues between the two races that are now themselves making every effort toward harmony and peace. The popular mind is not disposed to deny that these privileges follow the right of citizenship, and accordingly to admit the negro's right under the law to all such privileges; but the white man feels that a peremptory order like this is calculated to make the negro unduly aggressive in his adoption of his newly-acquired privileges—to make the negro feel that he owes his rights to the Commanding-General—to make the negro hate the white man to whom such an order is addressed—to make the white man sensitive upon the point of propriety involved—to undo a great deal that has been done to conciliate the two races. The step by Gen. SICKLES is felt to be a bid for influence with the ultraists of the North who mean ill toward the South; and is felt to be a bit of petty tyranny wholly uncalled for by the times. The legal objections to the full-sweep style in which this Order No. 32 disposes of constitutional laws upon points of internal economy, such as manufactures and rents, is of a part with those already urged by the Press, both North and South, to similar positions taken by the Commanding-General in previous orders; and these I readily leave to the Press and the lawyers, and mean in this reference to the matter merely to chronicle the fact of popular disapprobation and some reasons for it. Gen. SICKLES has lost influence in his district by the step. He will no doubt see to it that he doesn't lose upon the whole.

The harvesting of wheat commenced the present week. Several small fields of early varieties, matured under favorable circumstances near Columbia, have been reaped within the last few days. The general harvesting of the crop at large over the State will come off during the coming two weeks, and will probably be finished in the lower and mid-country by the 25th of June. In the cooler elevations of the Blue Ridge—Pickens, Anderson, Greenville and Spartanburgh Districts, (counties)—the harvest comes one, two or three weeks later generally.

Our people for the first time are directing a lively interest to the matter of improved reapers to gather in the wheat. Hitherto the old-fashioned scythe and cradle has been almost universally used, and is generally used now. But this year agents for reaping-machines have excited public attention a good deal upon the superior facilities and economy of using the Northern patents; and several contests of quality have been had near Columbia by rival machines. The most prominent patents in the field are those of WOOD, which I see lately took the medal at the Paris Exposition, and the Buckeye, Jr. Both of these have been pronounced admirable reapers, Wood's appearing to be more easily adjusted to varieties of undulatory ground and uneven growth of wheat; while the Buckeye, Jr., performs better when the ground is perfectly even and the growth of grain uniform. The extensive introduction of these machines the present year will not be practicable owing to the utter prostration of business that everywhere prevails—the farmers are too poor to buy the reapers, and must go on with the old scythe and cradle for at least another year.

The wheat crop is reported from all parts of the State to be very fine, better than even the fair promises of the earlier months seemed to warrant.

The mildest form in which the agrarianism of the day presents itself, is put forth in the platform of the Union Republican Convention of Alabama that recently sat in Montgomery, adjourned on the 5th inst. The principle I refer to is found in the seventh section of the platform, which says:

7. That we pledge our endeavors to effect the removal of the tax on cotton and the State poll-tax, and *to establish as a rule in the State, that the tax paid by every man shall be exactly in proportion to the value of his property and none other.*"

This principle is a blow at property holders—is leveling in its design and operation—is agrarian as far as it goes. The immediate object is to secure negro voters; and this it will doubtless accomplish. CAIUS GRACCHUS argued just so to the rabble in Rome, and he convinced every idler and vagabond in the Republic. It is doubtless that "mild form of confiscation," of which we have heard.

There is little or no sympathy among our people for MAXIMILIAN, and in fact little or no interest.

A man named HODGE was executed to-day in Columbia, who was convicted at the last session of the Court of Common Pleas of murder. He was an itinerant trader and speculator in produce, who traveled a good deal over the State for many years, and is widely known as a very bad man. Great efforts were made to save him. Executive clemency was applied for, but Gov. ORR did not feel warranted in view of the facts of the case to pardon or even commute the sentence. The prisoner was taken from the jail to the gallows, a distance of about half a mile, under escort of a company of United States soldiers—a part of the garrison at that post—and hanged in the usual way by the Sheriff of this (Richland) district, about noon. He made no speech or confession, but is said to have remarked, while on the gallows, that he was there through false swearing. The community are universally satisfied of his guilt, although the evidence in the case was circumstantial only.

We are still having cold rains, although it is the period when ordinarily the Summer is fully established. To-day is unpleasantly cool, and the rain fitful and fine like Winter rain. We have usually a cool spell of rain like this in August, but I have never known it in June.

BOISE.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Union Schoolhouse in Fulton, Oswego County, was destroyed by fire a few days since. An incendiary set the fire under the stairs, with the view, apparently, of cutting off the egress of the scholars from the upper floor, but the teachers succeeded in getting the children all out in safety.

The Nashville *Press and Times* states that the prospects for the wheat crop in Middle Tennessee are extremely encouraging. A great deal of ground has been put into wheat, and should the weather be propitious for the next month the harvest will be a bountiful one.

A divorce suit was recently tried in Phelps County, Mo., in which the plaintiff was a Judge who sat in his own case, and upon the pleading, entered a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony between himself and wife, who agreed to the arrangement.

A Georgia paper suggests that as there will be a greater yield of wheat in that State than there has been for many years, the Governor appoint a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The office of the United States Pay Department for the States of Illinois and Wisconsin is to be removed from Springfield, Ill., to Chicago.

Such is the competition among the hackmen in Newburyport, Mass., that a fare of only five cents is charged to any part of the city.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—June, 1867.

Ex parte Philip Heinrich, an Alleged Fugitive from Justice.—In this case Mr. Justice SHIPMAN has decided that the writ of *habeas corpus* must be dismissed and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal on the Commissioner's warrant. Heinrich was the Secretary of the Rhenish Railroad Company at Cologne. Having committed a forgery, as is alleged, he fled to this country. On the 30th of March, 1867, he was arrested under a warrant issued by Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, and brought before United States Commissioner White of this City, who, after hearing the evidence, committed him to the custody of the United States Marshal, to be detained until he should be surrendered by the Executive authorities under the provisions of the treaty. At this stage of the case an application was made to this Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* to produce Heinrich in Court. The object of this writ was stated to be to procure a revision by this Court of the whole proceedings of the case, including the final judgment of the Commissioner.

After reviewing the facts of the case, the Judge first discussed at length the question of whether the Court has the power to revise the decision of a Commissioner in these proceedings, and decided that it had. This decision he announced as having received the approval of Judge Nelson and Judge Blatchford, thus settling a much vexed question of law, and then said: The first two objections to the action of the Commissioner raised by the prisoner's counsel, rest upon the fact that he was arrested in Wisconsin by a special deputy of the Marshal of the Southern District of New-York. It is insisted that this deputy had no legal authority to execute the warrant of Mr. Justice Nelson out of the limits of this district, and the 27th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, sec. 27, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 87,) is referred to as conclusive on this point. This section gives the Marshal no authority to execute precepts beyond the limits of his district, and it is therefore argued that the deputy in this case could not lawfully execute this warrant in another district. The warrant in question was issued by Mr. Justice Nelson, and addressed to the Marshals of the United States for any district respectively, and to their deputies, or to the deputies of any of them, or to any of said deputies. The precept is to each and every of them, in the name of the President of the United States. The operation of the warrant is not limited in terms to any judicial district. The fugitive was not to be apprehended for any crime committed against the United States for which he was amenable to trial in a particular district. His extradition was not sought from any district as such, but from the United States. He was to be arrested in order that he might be delivered, on good cause being shown, to the agents of the Government from which he had fled. The section of the Judiciary Act referred to has no application to an arrest under an extradition treaty. No such treaty was in existence when the act was passed, and no proceedings under such a treaty could have been contemplated by its framers. Indeed, an application of the implied restrictions of that act relating to Marshals, to warrants for the arrest of fugitives from foreign States, would make the execution of these treaties depend wholly upon the magistrates of the district in which such fugitives might be arrested. Under such a construction, the hearing and delivery must be in the district where the arrest is made, as no Judge or Marshal could remove him to another district. The 33d section of the Judiciary Act, authorizing and regulating the removal of parties arrested in one district, to be held for trial in another, clearly has no application to such a case as the present. It is claimed that the Marshal of Wisconsin should have arrested Henrich under this warrant. But be could not have performed this duty required by the warrant, under the construction of the law urged, for, if his powers under it are to be confined to his own district, then he could not have executed that part of the precept which required him to bring the accused before Mr. Justice Nelson or Commissioner White, at New-York. Considering the object of the treaty, the provisions of the statute for carrying it into effect, by authorizing the arrest of the fugitive in any State or Territory of the United States, and the scope of Mr. Nelson's warrant, I am satisfied that the arrest was legal, and that the Commissioner had jurisdiction. The third objection to the proceedings is, that the complaint upon which the warrant is founded, contains charges of a large number of offences. The claim is that only one crime should be charged in the same complaint. No argument is necessary to refute such an objection. If a fugitive can be surrendered for the commission of one forgery, he certainly can for the commission of fourteen, the number charged in this complaint. These offences are distinctly alleged in the complaint, and their joinder in the same instrument is no more objectionable than it would be in an indictment. This not only might be, but is required to be done by the laws of the United States. The fourth objection is founded upon the admission by the Commissioner of certain declarations of the prisoner, after his arrest, and sworn to by the Special Deputy who had him in custody. They were of so trifling and unimportant a character that I should not be justified in dwelling upon them. I think they were admissible, but they are of little weight on the question of guilt. The fifth objection is that the documentary evidence received by the Commissioner in support of the charge of criminality was inadmissible, because not authenticated according to law.

On this point Justice Shipman, after citing the acts of Congress regulating the admission of evidence in similar cases, said that in his opinion all the papers were properly attested and that Commissioner White had come to a correct conclusion in the case. The Judge then said, "before finally dismissing this case I will endeavor to make some suggestions which may tend to prevent some of that uncertainty, confusion, and prolixity which have so often characterized these proceedings under our extradition treaties. 1. It would seem indispensable that a demand for the surrender of the fugitive should be first made upon the Executive authorities of the Government, and a mandate of the President obtained before the judiciary is called upon to act. (See Mr. Justice Nelson's opinion, 3d Blatchford's Reports, p. 9.) At all events, this would be the better practice, and one in keeping with the dignity to be observed between nations in such delicate and important transactions. 2. Where the warrant of arrest is returnable before a Commissioner for hearing, it should be one who has been previously designated by the Circuit Court under which he holds his office, as a Commissioner for that purpose. (In re. Kaine, 14 How. Rep., 144 and 145.) 3. Each piece of documentary evidence offered by the agents of the foreign Government in support of the charge of criminality, should be accompanied by a certificate of the principal diplomatic or consular officer of the United States resident in the foreign country from which the fugitive shall have escaped, stating clearly that it is properly and legally authenticated, so as to entitle it to be received in evidence in support of the same criminal charge by the tribunals of such foreign country. 4. That the Commissioner, before whom an alleged fugitive is brought for hearing, should keep a record of all the oral evidence taken before him, taken in narrative form and not by question and answer, together with the objections made to the admissibility of any portion of it, or to any part of the documentary evidence, briefly stating the grounds of such objections, but should exclude from the record the arguments and disputes of counsel. 5. That the parties seeking the extradition of the fugitive be required by the Commissioner to furnish an accurate translation of every document offered in evidence which is in a foreign language, accompanied by an affidavit of the translator, made before him or some other United States Commissioner, or Judge, that the same is correct. 6. That the complaint upon which a warrant of arrest is asked should set forth clearly but briefly the substance of the offence charged, so that the Court can see that one or more of the particular crimes enumerated in the treaty is alleged to have been committed. This complaint must not be drawn with the formal precision and nicety of an indictment for final trial, but should set forth the substantial and material features of the offence. 7. It should be understood that in the exercise of this power of revising, on *habeas corpus*, the judgment of the Commissioner, this Court will not reverse his action upon trifling grounds, nor for mere errors in form. When designated by the Court, he is fully empowered to hear and decide the question of criminality, and where he has legal evidence before him this Court will not reverse his judgment, except for substantial error in law, or for such manifest error in fact as would warrant a Court in granting a new trial for a verdict against evidence.

NO APPEAL ALLOWED.

When the decision of Judge SHIPMAN had been read, Mr. Wehle, counsel for Heinrich, stated to the Court that he desired to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States under the provisions of the act of Congress of Feb. 5, 1867.

Judge SHIPMAN said that he should not himself allow an appeal; that the Judge had considered the question of the effect of that statute, and thought it did not apply to such cases as this, but if counsel desired, an application might be made to Judge Nelson in the matter.

Mr. Wehle, with Mr. Lapaugh, the counsel for the Prussian Government, then went before Judge Nelson to renew the application, the prisoner being in the meantime remanded into the Marshal's custody.

Judge Nelson, however, expressed the same opinion which Judge Shipman had, that the statute in question had no reference to such cases.

It was suggested that an appeal might lie from the decision without reference to the statute, but the Judge said that that question had never come before the Supreme Court, though in his own opinion an appeal would not lie.

The counsel then returned before Judge Shipman, and Mr. Wehle informed Judge Shipman of what had passed before Mr. Justice Nelson, and said he was in doubt whether it was not his duty to write to the various Judges of the Supreme Court to get their opinions on the matter.

Judge Shipman informed him that, in his opinion, such a course would be productive of no good, there not being the slightest doubt in his (Judge Shipman's) mind that an appeal would not lie—that subject having been examined by Mr. Justice Nelson, Judge Blatchford, and himself, and they all, without hesitation, being of the same opinion. As to waiting for the result of the correspondence suggested by Mr. Wehle, he should not do it. He was willing to remand the fugitive to the Marshal's custody for a few days, in order to give Mr. Wehle an opportunity of showing that an appeal was granted absolutely; but unless Mr. Wehle thought proper, within that time, to make such an argument, the fugitive would be subject to the custody of the Prussian Government as soon as the warrant of extradition should be issued, on the certificate of the Commissioner, by the Secretary of State, and served upon the Marshal.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ADMIRALTY—SHIPOWNERS' LIEN—UNCONDITIONAL DELIVERY TO CONSIGNEE—DELIVERY ON WHARF—SPECIAL AGREEMENTS FOR DELIVERY WITHOUT WAIVER OF LIEN.

Moses C. Mordecai, et al., Appellants, vs. W. & N. Lindsay, Owners of the Schooner Mary Eddy, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decision of the Circuit Court, with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASE CONTINUED.

The United States vs. 3,119 Cases of Champagne.—The trial of this case was resumed at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning. John Marshall was recalled to the stand for the Government.

Cross-examined by Mr. Webster—I went into the employ of the United States Government in September, 1866; I wrote to Montgomery Gibbs, of the Treasury Department, in consequence of seeing an advertisement in the TIMES that an expert in wines was wanted; I have a fixed salary; have no contingent interest in the result of this action; before going into the employ of the United States Government I was bookkeeper with the East India Dock Company; was in business on my own account after leaving Ruck, Fenwick & Ruck, in London; in 1864 went into the employ of the Brighton Company, a hotel and wine company located at Brighton, but having an office in London; while with Ruck, Fenwick & Ruck I was the manager of the exporting and importing department; all imported wines passed through my hands before the bills were paid; Ruck, Fenwick & Ruck are large dealers in all varieties of wines and have large contracts with the Government, with the East India Company, the Hudson Bay Company, &c.; they used to buy the St. Marceaux wine of Groves & Co., the agents in London; the bills were made out in the name of St. Marceaux; can't tell how much of that kind of wine they bought as compared with other kinds; think they paid 60 francs per case for St. Marceaux wine deliverable free on board ship at Havre; they generally used to charge a profit of six shillings a case; the sample cases of St. Marceaux wine that I bought of that firm, while acting as agent of the United States Government, were purchased at the lowest wholesale price—the prices were 48, 36 and 19 shillings per case for the different qualities; they did not know for what purpose I bought it, but supposed I was buying for my customers; I was requested to buy the wine by Montgomery Gibbs of the Treasury Department; St. Marceaux made half a dozen different grades of wine, but they only put their brand on three qualities; I bought the lowest quality on which they put their brand for 42 francs and 75 centimes per case; was never at the house of St. Marceaux in Rheims; Don't know how old the house is; have seen their wines in London for ten years; I saw the "Carte Blanche" brand of St. Marceaux wine in London in 1864; the "Carte Blanche" is not on the label but burnt into the cork; did not know the "Carte Noir" brand until I came to this country; when I went to Ruck, Fenwick & Ruck to purchase the wine I asked for the lowest shipping prices of wine for Australia and India; I went to Rheims by request of Mr. Gibbs the latter end of September, last year; I called on Piper & Co. and told Mr. Piper I had come to the champagne country to see if I could not buy wines cheaper than through the agents in London; he declined to deal with me except through his agent, and said he had had trouble enough with the American Government; he did not tell me on that occasion that he made one kind of wine for the English market, another for the American, and a third for consumption on the continent; Mme. Cliquot's wine bears the highest price of any house in Rheims; the first quality of her wine brings 70 francs in bond in London, or 54 shillings; her second quality is worth 48 shillings, and her third about 38 shillings; Rondowa's wines I place next to Cliquot's, and his prices are about the same; Piper Heidseck ranks next and then comes Jules Mumm and de St. Marceaux.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Evarts—I can determine as near as four francs a dozen the value of different kinds of wine from the taste; whoever may be the manufacturer of wine, it belongs to one of three grades, each of which has a specific market value; this remark applies to all wines upon which the manufacturers put their brands; there are lower qualities that are sent into market without brands or labels which the purchaser must guarantee for himself.

To Mr. Webster—My testimony relates entirely to the wines sent to the English market.

E. C. Bunfield, Deputy Collector of the Port, was called and identified a copy of the entry, by the ship *Albert*, of the champagne in question, taken from the Naval office, the Collector's copy having been searched for and not found.

This closed the testimony for the Government, and Mr. Evarts remarked to the Court that a probable cause for the forfeiture of the wine in question had been made out, and it remained for the claimants to offer their defence.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Sidney Webster, for the claimants, opened the case to the Court and jury on the part of the defence, and said that the seizure of the champagne now in controversy was made on the 1st of September, 1864, just seven days before Mr. Barney retired from the Collectership. The brief term of office that is usually alloted to placeholders in this country requires that they should make the most of their berths while they hold them; and Mr. Barney, forewarned of his approaching doom, employed the few last days of his official life in commencing these suits and in reckless attacks upon the fair fame and business reputation of some of the prominent merchants of the City. Hosts of informers and placemen were hanging about awaiting the issue of these cases, so that they could get their petty quota of the common plunder. One-half would go to the Government, one-fourth to the informer, and one-twelfth each to the Collector, the Naval Officer and the Surveyor.

Counsel read the Tariff law regulating the importation of champagne, and said it was the business of the Appraiser's Department of the Custom-House to ascertain and determine the market value of the champagne in the country whence it came at the time of the exportation. If the importer is dissatisfied with the appraisement he can appeal, which was done in this case; and it would be proved that the property was seized by order of the Collector, pending this appeal, and before the decision of the General Appraisers, to whom the appeal was taken. The seizure was made on the ground that the importer's invoice fixed the value of the wine at a less price than its actual market value in Rheims at the time it was exported. Before the jury could render a verdict confiscating this champagne, they must find that the invoice price as submitted to the Custom-house here was not only below the market price of the wine in Rheims, but that De St. Marceaux & Co. put their names to this invoice knowing it to be false, and with a view to defraud the United States Government. The act of Congress of 1863, entitled an act to prevent frauds upon the revenue, should have been entitled "an act to enable Government officials to vex and plunder honest merchants with impunity." After the champagne was seized the Treasury Department went to work to find a justification of their act, and sent one Gibbs to Europe to look up evidence to confiscate goods. Counsel ridiculed the manner in which Gibbs, assisted by his aids, executed his foreign mission and manufactured testimony to be used on the trial of these cases. He claimed that the American Consuls in foreign countries were legal appraisers of the value in their respective countries of articles exported to this country, and that the certificate of their Consuls that the invoices made out by the manufacturers and submitted to him are true, is conclusive upon the United States Government. The United States Consular Agent residing in the champagne country, together with the United States Minister residing in Paris, uniformly certified that the invoice price of these wines as made out by the exporters truly represented the market value of the wines at Rheims. They continued to certify to the correctness of these invoices after the American Minister, who at that time was Mr. Bigelow, had made a tour of observation in the champagne country for the express purpose of investigating the manufacture of champagne and the mode of making out these invoices. He would show to the jury that the market price of these wines was truly stated in the invoices of De St. Marceaux, and would challenge the Government to show any fraud committed by that firm upon any theory of the case that the prosecution might adopt.

At the conclusion of Mr. Webster's remarks the Court adjourned to 10½ A. M. on Monday next.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

LIEN ON FREIGHT FOR SEAMEN'S WAGES—JURISDICTION OVER FREIGHT ATTACHED BY STATE SHERIFF.

John P. Murray et al. vs. The ship Sailor Prince and her freight.—This was a libel for seamen's wages. The vessel was a British vessel, the title to which was in Barned's Banking Company, (limited,) an English corporation. On the arrival of the vessel in this port she was seized by the Sheriff of New-York, under warrants of attachment against that Company, in favor of Charles Lanier and J. G. Richardson. The Sheriff also served copies of the warrants on Kirtland & Von Sachs, the consignees of the cargo, with notices of attaching the freight, amounting to $7,100, as the property of the Company. After this, the libel in this cause was filed in behalf of fifteen seamen to recover their wages earned during the voyage. The Marshal returned to the monition issued in the case that he had not attached the vessel, but had served a copy of the monition on Kirtland & Von Sachs, and had attached the freight. After the service of the monition, the freight money was by consent of all parties paid by Kirtland & Von Sachs to Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, attorneys for the master and the consignees of the vessel, the rights of all parties to remain unimpaired. The Sheriff then served copies of his warrant and notices on Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and then the Marshal served on them the monition in this suit. The actions in the State Courts are still pending. Counsel for the seamen and the attaching creditors now come before this Court on a stipulation reciting the facts, and submit to the Court the question whether there has been a valid attachment of the freight-money by the Marshal, so as to give the Court jurisdiction to hear and determine the libel.

Held by the Court—That the lien of a seaman for his wages is in the Admiralty, prior and paramount to all other claims on the subject of the lien, and is to be first paid out of it or its proceeds. The freight money earned by the vessel, on the voyage on which the seaman served, is subject to such paramount lien, and is the natural fund out of which the wages are to be paid; and this lien is to be administered by the Court of Admiralty by the service of its attachment upon the freight money in the hands of the parties with whom such freight money is found. (The *Spartan*, Ware's Rep., 145; Sheppard vs. Taylor, 5 Pet., 675, 711.)

That the case of Taylor vs. Carryl, (20 How. 583,) relied upon by the claimants as showing that the Court has no jurisdiction, as explained by subsequent cases, (Freeman vs. Howe 24 How. Rep., 450; Buck vs. Colbath, 3 Wallace, 334, 342,) established that a vessel seized by a Sheriff could not be taken from him by the process of the District Court of the United States.

That this principle ought not to be extended as against a lien of the character sought to be enforced in this case. It is at best a rule of comity. It is a relinquishment by a Court of Admiralty—the only Court which under the Constitution and laws of the United States has jurisdiction over the lien of seamen for their wages—of that jurisdiction in favor of a State Court, which cannot enforce or displace the lien, and has no jurisdiction over it.

That under that principle the vessel still remains subject to the lien whenever she passes out from the custody of the Sheriff, and it may then be enforced by the Admiralty Court.

That this rule of comity, thus limited and administered, may in ordinary cases work no other mischief than to cause unnecessary and harsh delay in the enforcement of their rights to a class of men whose paramount claims are recognized in the codes of all commercial countries.

But that if the rule is to be applied to the freight money as it is sought to be in this case, and the State Court is permitted to apply the freight money to the payment of the inferior claims of the attaching creditors, the lien of the seamen cannot remain, but is destroyed, and that to allow this to be done would be to abnegate the functions conferred upon a Court of Admiralty by the Constitution and the laws.

That the jurisdiction of the Court over this case is therefore sustained.

That the Court expresses no opinion as to the questions which might arise when property is held under a State process which is *void*.

That there may be, perhaps, another distinction between this case and that of Taylor vs. Carryl, founded upon the fact that the Sheriff in this case is not in possession of the freight money.

That though the evidence of his attachment is of as high a character as that of the Marshal, it does not necessarily follow that his possession of the money, constructive or otherwise, is such a possession as was the actual possession of the vessel in Taylor vs. Carryl, or such a possession as requires this Court, under a rule of comity, to refrain from interfering with it, or prevent the Marshal from levying his process upon it, so as to give this Court jurisdiction of it *in rem*.

Still the decision is placed on the first ground, as being a broad and not a technical one, and one comporting with the high prerogatives of a Court of Admiralty.

Ordered, therefore, that the jurisdiction of the Court be sustained, and that the claimants have one week to answer the libel.

For libelants, Mr. W. G. Choate; for claimants, Mr. G. De F. Lord.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Newton.

THE ALLEGED GERMAN SWINDLER.

A paragraph in the newspapers of Thursday last announced the arrest of a German named August Haneke, an alleged defaulter to the Principality of Lippie, in the sum of 20,000 Prussian thalers. The accused was said to have committed the crime while acting as Collector under the Government referred to, and immediately thereafter he fled to this country by the steamer *America*. The Atlantic Cable was used by the authorities, and the result was that a United States Deputy Marshal took him in custody immediately upon his arrival at this port. Yesterday the matter came up before Commissioner NEWTON for examination, but the testimony against the prisoner being insufficient to establish probable cause, he was honorably discharged—Mr. LEPAUGH, the counsel for the Lippie Government, consenting.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JUNE 14.

Before Judge Peckham.

SHORT CAUSES TRIED YESTERDAY.

The business in the two Circuits was very active yesterday. In Part I. fourteen actions were tried, one dismissed, and one referred. In Part II., held by Judge MILLER, there were eleven causes tried, and judgments obtained, and two were dismissed. The short or one-hour causes are, by a rule of the Court, triable on Friday of each week during the term.

The following is a list of the titles, with the amount of the judgments rendered in the actions tried in Parts I. and II. yesterday:

Daniel M. Wilson vs. Edward S. Wright, tried by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $3,093 34. The same vs. Edward S. Wright et al., tried by the Court: judgment for plaintiff for $1,035 96. Jeremiah Carhart and another vs. William G. Cooper and another, tried by the Court, jury waived; judgment for plaintiffs for $620 15. The Irving National Bank vs. James L. Dayton, tried by the Court, jury waived; judgment for plaintiffs for $2,049 81. Thomas H. Field vs. The United States Mining Company, tried by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $3,308. Peter McKenna vs. Charles Hughes, tried by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $126 92. Martin Linck vs. The Bowery Savings Bank, tried by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $769 52. Benjamin Conley, Mayor, &c., vs. Camille Girardey et al., tried by Court and jury; verdict for plaintiff for $1,779 22; extra allowance, $85. Nelson B. Odell vs. Augustus W. Doran et al., tried by Court and jury; juror withdrawn, cause off for the term, plaintiff to have leave to amend his complaint. Dennis Meers vs Wm. C. Walker and another; judgment for plaintiff by consent for $3,343. The Schenck Machine Co. vs Silas Ford, tried by the Court and a jury. By direction of the Court the jury rendered a verdict for $966 56. Abraham Quackenbush, Jr., et. al. vs Joseph H. Wilcox and another; tried by the Court, judgment for plaintiff, for $652 10. Wm. J. F. Preel and another vs George Raphael, tried by Court, judgment for plaintiff for $654 83. Rebecca Rue vs C. D. Grieves, referred by direction of the Court to James Matthews to hear and determine. John Martin vs Andrew Silverhorn; tried by the Court and a jury, verdict for plaintiff for $76. Counsel for the latter moved that the verdict be set aside on the spot; motion granted; defendant's Counsel excepted.

Part II.—Before Judge Miller.

Platt Sherrill vs. Wallace Tibbetts; judgment for plaintiff for $121 50. Wm. Herrick et al. vs. John H. Williams; judgment for plaintiff for $7,669 93. Julius Sarboch et al. vs. Wm. J. Ree and another; complaint dismissed. Wm. Sinclair et al. vs. Hans J. Hansen et al.; judgment for $89 02. Davis H. Kellog and another vs. Wm. Herrick et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $337 91. Isaac B. Wellington et al. vs. Thos. Dermot: judgment for plaintiff for $903 02. Benjamin B. Titt and another vs. James Howard; judgment for plaintiff for $380 39. Elias M. Sperling vs. Martin Dahlbender; judgment for plaintiff for $475 48. Daniel S. Riddle vs. Harman Best, &c.; judgment for plaintiff for $151 46. Wm. Mecklem and another vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; tried by the Court and a jury; judgment of non-suit granted and an allowance of $25. Elbert L. Burnham vs. The Walker Valley Oil Company; tried by the Court; judgment for the plaintiff for $313 50. Robert Lindley Murray and another vs. David H. Sparhawk, &c.; tried by the Court and a jury; verdict for plaintiffs for $9,951 91; extra allowance of $100. Herman Benedict vs. Charles Goiner; tried by the Court and a jury; sealed verdict to be rendered on Monday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 14.

By Judge Barnard.

The Minnesota Railroad Company vs. J. P. Morgan et al.; the defendants are entitled to a judgment with costs; see decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 14.

By Judge Ingraham.

Mackantire vs. Mackantire; motion denied, costs to abide event. Faunt vs. Christy et al.; motion granted with costs. John Jay, receiver vs. Wm. H. De Groot; Wedel vs. Cann et al.; motions granted. Ann Kilkenny vs. Frank Lavin; bail reduced to $1,000. Russell vs. Miner et al.; motion granted on payment of costs of inquest and of motion. Smith vs. Janeway; stay is granted with leave to plaintiff's attorney to except to sureties in two days after notice of this order; if the sureties do not justify when excepted to the stay is vacated. Manning et al. vs. A. J. Solis; motion granted on payment of $10 costs. Tiroff vs. Verhuven; motion granted. In re. the application of the Receiver of the Harmony Fire and Mutual Insurance Company, for directions; the Marshal's fees are five per cent. on $50 and 2½ per cent. on the balance; the fees are different when issued to the Sheriff. Downs & Co.'s Manufacturing Company vs. Benj. S. Hill; order granted; McHenry vs. Hazard et al.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 14.

By Judge Barbour.

Hulda Miller vs. Peter Bernhard; motion granted. Thomas M. North vs. Chal T. Platt; motion granted. Christopher Klappert vs. Fitz Grassman et al.; bond approved. Samuel S. Edminston vs. Francis M. Bixby et al.; motion for extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Barbara Scheyer vs. Philip Scheyer; judgment vacated and proceedings set aside; defendant to have ten days to answer. William Gregory vs. Sarah Gregory, executrix, et al.; order settled. Annie Lawler vs. Joseph H. Bearns; motion denied with $10 costs. Elizabeth Mainwairing vs. Bernhard Hamburger; motion granted. A. S. Brown vs. F. G. Richardson; motion granted. M. Navati vs. James Bogul; motion granted. Benjamin S. Stephens vs. Patrick H. Drake; motion for an extra allowance granted. The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York vs. Thomas S. Shepard; judgment for plaintiff. Wm. M. Lloyael vs. James H. Rhodes; motion for reference granted. Moses Chamberlain vs. Jane R. Dempsey; the same decision. Morris B. Clark vs. Hugo Wachslager; the same decision. Ernestine Freeman vs. John Freeman; motion for alimony and counsel fee granted, and reference ordered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE LONERGAN MURDER.

The trial of Maurice Lonergan, for the murder of his wife, was resumed at the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the people, and Messrs. Spencer and Kintzing for the prisoner.

As already announced, the prosecution formally closed their case on Thursday, but yesterday morning they requested the privilege of examining another witness for the people.

The proposed witness' name is Terrance Johnston, and Mr. Bedford said he expected to prove some important facts by him.

Mr. Spencer objected on the ground that Johnston was a convicted criminal.

Witness was here sworn on *voire dire*, and admitted that he had served two years in the New-Jersey State Prison for receiving stolen goods.

Mr. Bedford offered to show by witness that he had been pardoned by the Governor; but the defence objected, insisting that, as the pardon was in writing, the instrument must be produced. The prosecuting officer, after further discussion, yielded his point, and the witness was not examined.

Mr. Kintzing then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner in an able speech, in which he contended that Mrs. Lonergan's death was immediately produced by congestion of the brain, the result of concussion from a severe fall, coupled with grossly intemperate habits, and that she was not killed by her husband, the prisoner at the bar. Besides, Maurice Lonergan, as would be shown by the evidence to be produced for him, had always borne an excellent character for peace and quietness.

The following testimony was then taken for the defence:

Henry W. Good, M. D., being sworn, said: Am a practicing physician, having an office at No. 133 Greenwich-street; was present at the *post-mortem* examination; noticed diffused discoloration of the surface of the body, caused, as I thought, by bruises or contusions; did not see any incised wounds upon deceased.

Cross-examined—The bruises might have been created with a stick or other blunt weapon, or may have been the result of a fall; did not examine the head.

W. M. Whitehead, M. D., testified that he went to the house the day after the murder to see the body; I saw no incised wounds upon the body; the whole surface of the body was of a livid color; I examined the head and found a lacerated wound upon the left side of the head.

Cross-examination—I will swear that the brain did not protrude from the wound in the woman's head; I thought that the wound was produced by a fall against a sharp corner of something; if an ax was used in inflicting a blow upon the skull, there would have been a fracture of the bone, but there was not.

Dr. Schine called for the defence—I was a witness yesterday for the prosecution; great care must be taken in removing the skull-cap, else the *dura-mater* would be injured; Dr. Leo and myself removed the skull-cap in the present instance; I will not swear that we did not injure the *dura-mater* in performing the *post-mortem* examination.

Cross-examined—If the use of intoxicated liquors had caused the congestion of the brain, the congestion would have been diffused all over the brain; as it was, this was not the case, the congestion was circumscribed; from the appearance of the wound, I think it had been recently inflicted; a heavy blow from an ax would almost certainly have fractured the skull.

Michael J. Ryan, being sworn, said; I am the proprietor of an Internal Revenue bonded warehouse; the prisoner was once in my employ as a laborer; he was always peaceable and good-natured; I know he was in the army.

Cross-examined—I have seen the prisoner nearly every day for two years previous to the murder; I have heard, perhaps, one hundred people speak of his good character; I don't know how I came to speak to so many persons about the subject.

John Callahan, sworn, testified that he is a clerk in the Corporation Attorney's office; I have been acquainted with the prisoner for twelve or fourteen years; I have always heard Lonergan spoken of as a quiet, inoffensive man; can't tell under what circumstances his name was brought up.

John Higge, being sworn, said—I reside at No. 143 Washington-street, and am an officer of this Court; I have known the prisoner for eleven years; he always bore a good general character; I have seen him in difficulties, where he always sought to make peace between the parties.

Patrick Curran also testified to the good character of the prisoner.

The defence here rested their case and the Court was adjourned until Monday morning, when counsel will sum up, on both sides.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

OFFICE OF MCKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO., THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY, No. 37 PARK-ROW, N. Y., June 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having, through the house with which I am connected, facilities unsurpassed, if equaled by any other house located at the North, for obtaining reliable reports relating to the harvest prospects of the South, I have selected from a voluminous correspondence on the subject, the following, which may be of some interest to your many readers, and perhaps may assist our merchants, who have sold and are selling to that section of the country, to arrive at some definite conclusions as to their chances of profits or losses from the risks incurred.

As yet, very little of a satisfactory character has been received from the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee or Virginia. Hence the omission in this report. Another week will, doubtless, supply the deficiency.

From almost every county in the several States heard from the sufferings of the citizens for want of the necessaries of life are acknowledged, and it is generally believed by our Southern brethern that their salvation depends, in a great measure, upon the forcoming harvest.

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL W. SMILER.

ALABAMA.

LIMESTONE, Athens County, May 29, 1867.

Cotton, owing to cold rains and nights, is drooping, and the prospect is that a smaller crop than usual will be secured, yet it is freer from grass and weeds than it has generally been, and if the Fall frosts are later in visiting us this year than they have been, the effect of the cold, &c., may not work material injury. Planters are much in debt, and unless cotton nets 18 cents per pound, will have much difficulty in extricating themselves from present embarrassments. Oats, Wheat and Corn: The prospects are good, and of the latter more acres, by half, have been planted, and both races are working with a determination to secure plenty of bread.

EUFAULA, Barbour County, June 1, 1867.

Cotton looks well generally about here, particularly where the crop has been well worked. The prospects for corn are better a good deal than last year. The season thus far has been propitious, and should it continue we will have good crops. In some parts of the county the freedmen are not to be relied upon and do not work, in consequence of which the prospects in these localities are not very flattering.

GREENVILLE, Butler County, May 30, 1867.

Of wheat very little is sown in this county, or in the counties of Crenshaw, Loundes, Coffin, Wilcox

and Covington. What has been planted looks promising, but as the crop will not mature before August and September, it is subject to all the ills and fatalities incident to season, &c. The mistake of our planters is, they sow too much cotton, and of that, should the season continue favorable, and no misfortune happen our people, we will have a good crop. Farmers and laborers are working in good earnest to secure that end.

JACKSONVILLE, Calhoun County, June, 1, 1867.

We have the best crop of wheat that has been raised since 1857, and the county will average ten or more bushels to the acre; about 50,000 acres sown. The oat crop looks fine. Cotton and corn also look well, and promise a fine yield. If our political difficulties are or can be amicably settled, the prospects for the future of the South will be hopeful.

MOUNT STERLING, Choctaw County, June 3, 1867.

No wheat raised in this County. The season has been too unfavorable for corn and cotton, but has very much improved, and the prospect for a good crop of each is now more promising.

LEBANON, De Kalb County, June 3, 1867.

Wheat is fine and a large surplus crop will be made, and will be harvested in ten days. Corn and hay very promising. Potatoes and other roots unusually good.

STEVENSON, Jackson County, June 1, 1867.

The prospect at present for fine crops is good. Of wheat, the crop, in all probability, will be more than an average one.

TROY, Pike County, June 1, 1867.

Wheat—The crop is very fine for this region of the State. Corn and Cotton—considerable acres in cultivation; perhaps a greater breadth than last year. The late Spring and continuous rains have had an unfavorable effect upon them. Since the 1st of May the weather has been more propitious, and we look forward hopefully for good crops to crown our labors and reward our industry. In consequence of the freedmen being so unreliable, many of them not having made engagements for the year, there is less land under cultivation than otherwise would have been.

ASHEVILLE, Saint Clair Co., June 3, 1867.

The prospects for a good crop of wheat throughout this county are very good; better, perhaps, than since 1855, and it is thought that more will be harvested this year than for the preceding three years together. Some rust on the blade, but very little on the stock. Late wheat may yet be injured by rust and rot. Early wheat being now ripe, cannot be affected by either, and farmers have commenced harvesting it. Corn is yet subject to drouth, &c., though the present prospect is favorable for a good crop. Cotton stands very poor, and prospect for crop ditto, owing to heavy rains and cool mornings after the seed had been planted.

TALLADEGA, Talladega Co., June 1, 1867.

The wheat crop in this county is tolerably good although not a great deal was sown. We would make an abundance for home consumption if it could be saved; but our labor is becoming so much demoralized that many of the farmers will loose a great deal of their crop.

FLORIDA.

GAINESVILLE, Alachua County, June 1, 1867.

Crops never looked more promising in this county than now, and the same may be said of the adjoining County of Marion. Cotton—A larger quantity sown than ever before, and the stand very healthy. Corn—The quantity sown is comparatively small; yet, as the weather is very propitious, the yield will be heavy for the area planted.

QUINCY, Gadsden County, May 24, 1867.

The season has been propitious thus far, and the prospect for good crops unusually flattering. Cotton—The weather is a little too cool just now, and retards the growth of the plant; yet, if the season does not become any more unfavorable, the yield will be the largest we have had for years. The same may be said of the corn crop also.

MARIANA, Jackson County, June 1, 1867.

The Spring has been late and cold, yet, the corn and cotton, of which a greater area than usual is under cultivation, look well, and prospects for a good crop of each. The stand of cotton is fair, and looking healthy, and the freedmen working better than last year.

CERRO GORDO, Holmes County, June 1, 1867.

The principal business in this county is in raising cattle. We plant no cotton, and but very little corn.

VERNON, Washington County, June 1, 1867.

Cotton—Not more than one hundred bales will be raised in this county.

GEORGIA.

CAMPBELL AND GWINNETT COUNTIES, CAMPBELLTOWN, May 29, 1867.

The present indications are that crops in these counties will be abundant. Wheat so far looks quite well and is uninjured by rust, and we are looking forward to the crop with considerable interest. Cotton, corn and oats never appeared better, and so far the season has been propitious. Farmers display much energy, and are endeavoring to retrieve their fortunes as rapidly as possible.

CARTERSVILLE, Cass County, May 30, 1867.

A large quantity of both wheat and corn has been planted, and the prospect for good crops was never better. Farmers say a storm only can prevent an abundant harvest.

CANTON, Cherokee County, June 3, 1867.

Wheat is nearly ready for harvesting, and unless the rust or some other misfortune happens to it within the next ten days, the yield will be larger than for ten years past. Corn is late, but looking very well.

JONESBORO, Clayton County, May, 27, 1867.

Crops looking very well, and the prospect quite flattering; much more so than for several years. Cotton and corn a little backward, owing to the cold Spring.

TRENTON, Dade County, June 1, 1867.

Wheat—A very heavy crop soon; looks uncommonly fine, and an extra yield anticipated. Other crops look well.

DAWSONVILLE, Dawson County, June 3, 1867.

The chief products of this county are wheat, corn, oats and rye. Wheat—Prospects now very flattering for the best crop raised for twenty years past. Oats and rye good. Corn later than usual, yet nothing has occurred so far to prevent a good crop being made. This county is flourishing; rich discoveries of gold lately made and gold mining increasing.

DECATUR, DeKalb County, May 28, 1867.

Wheat and Oats—Of the former a considerable breadth has been sown, and rust has injured it some; still our best farmers unite in the opinion that it will not be materially affected, and regard the prospects for a good crop of both wheat and oats as being better than for several years. Our greatest impediment now is destitution of supplies necessary to the proper cultivation of the growing crops.

EDEN, Effingham County, May 27, 1867.

Timber and lumber are the principal productions of this county. Of cotton or rice very little has been planted, and the late cold Spring has had a bad effect upon what has been sown.

FAYETTEVILLE, Fayette County, May 28, 1867.

Crops of all kinds looking well. Wheat in some locations has been slightly injured by rust. Many are suffering for want of provisions and feed for their stock.

CUMMING, Forsyth County, June 4, 1867.

The wheat crop, upon which everything with us in this county now depends, presents a very flattering prospect, and, if no disaster overtakes it, will be more than an average yield. Corn is backward, and much yet depends upon the weather. Oats are doing well and bid fair to be more than an average crop. Cotton, backward, but will probably be an average crop.

ATLANTA, Fulton County, May 29, 1867.

The prospect for a good wheat crop in this county is truly encouraging. If we are favored with good weather during harvest there will be a greater yield than for a number of years past.

ELLEJAY, Gilmer County, May 20, 1867.

This is not a grain growing county, but is very good for fruits, especially apples. Not much small grain sown because of the great lack of seed. Corn looks very bad, owing to rain, a cold, backward Spring and the depredations of the worm. Oats poor. Rye and wheat very promising, and will be a better yield than for the past four or five years.

GIBSON, Glassrock County, May 30, 1867.

The chief products of this county are cotton, corn and wheat. The cold weather, together with the poor land, makes the prospect for crops look very gloomy. More favorable weather may cause an improvement.

HAMILTON, Harris County, May 30, 1867.

Wheat very promising, and any disaster preventing the harvesting of a large crop is not apprehended. It is generally believed by her citizens that Georgia has never produced so large a crop of wheat as will be secured this year.

HARTWELL, Hart County, May 30, 1867.

Good prospects for crops at present, though threatened with rust.

FORT VALLEY, Houston County, June 3, 1867.

No definite conclusion can be arrived at as yet relative to the crop of either cotton or corn. So far, both promise well and are in much better condition than at this time last year. The shortness of the corn crop last year will force farmers to commence upon the incoming crop very early, and consequently lessen the amount to be harvested. The last Legislature of Georgia passed an act giving to factors and commission merchants a lien upon the growing crops for supplies furnished to farmers, and this lien takes precedence of all other claims. A great portion of the crop is controled by these parties.

JEFFERSON, Jackson County, June 3, 1867.

Wheat—not as large an area planted as usual, but the prospect is good, and should the weather remain favorable for the next fifteen days, the yield will be greater than for several years past. Oats very good.

LOUISVILLE, Jefferson County, May 29, 1867.

Cotton, corn, wheat and oats, the chief products of this county. Owing to the cold Spring prospects have not been very flattering. The weather of late has been much warmer and the prospects very much improved.

MONTEZUMA, Macon County, June 3, 1867.

The crops in this county, owing to the backwardness of the Spring, are some three or four weeks later than usual, and much apprehension has been felt lest we should make another failure. But of late the seasons have been more propitious, and at this time we have promise of better crops than for a number of years past. The prospect for a fine fruit crop is rarely ever better. The wheat crop in this part of the State may be put down as ordinary, as it is regarded so precarious that it is not much relied upon, and not a great deal was sown. Corn and cotton are in good condition, and with favorable seasons from this time out, will do well. So far the freedmen have worked quite well, and have regarded their contracts made with employers. I should fail to tell the whole truth, however, were I not to disclose the forebodings of evil which give rise to the most serious apprehensions. It is the expected demoralization from registration and elections yet to take place. Elections before the war were bad enough, but now the freedmen, with less cultivation and experience, suddenly elevated to their new position, will, we fear, so demoralize the laboring classes of both races as to greatly endanger the making of the crops, and of gathering what may be made. What has occurred and is occurring where this state of things has been inaugurated justifies the apprehension.

DANIELSVILLE, Madison County, May 27, 1867.

Wheat, rye and oats never looked better in this county. A large amount of corn has been planted and looks well. Owing to the cold weather this Spring there is not over three-fourths of a stand of cotton. If the season remains as favorable as it now is, "take it all in all," the harvest will be abundant.

ALPHARETTA, Milton County, June 1, 1867.

The chief products of this county are cotton, corn, wheat, oats and sweet and Irish potatoes. The wheat crop is nearly ripe, the prospect for an abundant harvest very good, and we can safely calculate upon more than an average yield. Other crops look well and promise good yields.

GREENVILLE, Merriwether County, May 31, 1867.

Crops are generally good and prospect better than for ten years past, wheat now being harvested.

CAMILLA, Mitchell County, June 1, 1867.

The chief products of this county are cotton, Indian corn, sugar, rice and potatoes. The prospect is very flattering for a good crop of each.

COSSAWATTEE, Murray County, June 1, 1867.

There has not been as much wheat sown in this county as before the war, owing to the farmers' want of means to procure seed. The crop, however, is more promising than for years; and from rust there is now to be apprehended little or no danger.

LEXINGTON, Oglethorpe County, May 25, 1867.

Cotton—Before the war this county made 10,000 bales, and last year 1,800 bales. Eight or ten days of cold weather has sickened the plant somewhat. Wheat promising. Oats and corn good.

DALLAS, Paulding County, June 1, 1867.

Not a great deal of wheat or rye planted in this county for want of seed. Both look very well, better than for ten years past, and if nothing serious happens the yield of each will be very fine for the amount sown. Of oats a considerable quantity was sown, and the crop looks very fine.

BLACKSHEAR, Pierce County, May 28, 1867.

Chief products of the county are corn and cotton, and the prospect is very good for a full crop of each.

EATONTON, Putnam County, May 27, 1867.

The crops of the present year in this county, it is thought, will barely exceed one-half of that produced in any year during the first decade preceding the war. The reasons are—first, much land uncultivated; second, an inadequate supply of labor, many laborers having abandoned farm work, and what we have is very inefficient, owing to political agitation, which is creating discontent; third, an inadequate supply of farm stock; fourth, restlessness and demoralization, the effects of a long and exhausting war; fifth, extreme poverty and financial embarrassments, together with unfavorable legislation, depresses the energies of a large majority of the people; and sixth, the taxes, particularly that on cotton, almost equal the aggregate net income of our people. The only offset to the above is the fact that our farmers are beginning to realize the fact that free is cheaper than slave labor.

GRIFFIN, Spaulding County, May 26, 1867.

Wheat has been sown very extensively in this county, and was never more promising. There is little danger now of its being injured by rust or other casualties to which it is subject. Cotton and corn look as well, and perhaps better than could be expected, considering the backwardness of the Spring. The prospect for a good crop of each is exceedingly glowing.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Taliaferro County, May 28, 1867.

This is not a good grain county and none raised for a market—seldom enough for home consumption. However, it is thought that the present year will prove an exception, as the wheat crop is very promising, and the greater part of it will be reaped within the next ten days. Rust has made its appearance, but it is believed too late to injure the grain.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Twiggs County, May 30, 1867.

This is not a grain county. Cotton promising, and what corn was planted is doing well.

THOMASTON, Upson County, May 31, 1867.

Farmers have commenced harvesting the wheat, and the crop never was better. Should the weather continue favorable, we will have enough for home consumption and some for exportation. Oats and corn are looking well. Cotton ditto, and the freedmen working well.

BLAIRSVILLE, Union County, June 3, 1867.

Prospect in this county favorable for good crops.

LAFAYETTE, Walker County, June 1, 1867.

Of wheat, a larger quantity than usual has been sown in this county. It is too far advanced to be injured by rust, and present appearances very flattering for more than an average crop. Other crops promise as well.

WARESBORO, Ware County, June 1, 1867.

More cotton and corn planted in this county the present year than last, and up to this time the prospect is very promising. Potatoes also look well, and, should the weather hold good, the crops will be much better than for several years past.

WARRENTON, Warren County, May 27.

A large crop of wheat has been planted, and, although we have had too much rain, the prospect is good for considerable over the average yield. Of corn, but a small quantity was planted; it looks well, and the prospects for a good yield favorable. Of cotton, but a small quantity planted, and, as we have had too much cold weather for a healthy growth, the prospect is not encouraging.

IRWINTON, Wilkinson County, May 30, 1867.

Cotton and corn promise average crops.

LOUISIANA.

LA FOURCHE AND THIBOUDEAUX PARISHES, May 31, 1867.

The overflow in these parishes, though not so great as in some others, has been so serious as to make our prospective resources appear very poor. Many have lost their all and are now beyond redemption; beside, the labor is becoming more and more demoralized. The sugar crop in these and the adjoining parishes will fall far, perhaps one-half, short of the calculations prior to the disaster, and yet it will be an increase over last year.

ST. JOSEPH, TENSAS PARISH, May 24, 1867.

The entire parish, owing to deficiency of levees, has been inundated. The water is now going off and planters have partially gone to work. With a favorable season, late Fall and absence of worms, a good crop of cotton may be raised. The same may be said of Concordia Parish.

MISSISSIPPI.

CARTHAGE, Leake County, June 1, 1867.

Wheat looks very good, but unfortunately not much has been sown. Fine prospects for corn and a fair average planted. A good crop of cotton was sown but the season has been rather wet since it came up. Of rye, oats or barley very little of consequence planted in this county.

COLUMBUS, Lowndes County, May 28.

The prospects for the Cotton crop not yet decided being still subject to some of the ordeals incident to season, such as drouth, too much rain, rust or worms. However, the plant looks healthy though very backward, owing to a late Spring. Planters entertain considerable fear with regard to their ability to collect their crops as the political excitement among the freedmen who manifest a great indisposition to work and which will considerably increase as the canvass for the Convention opens.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Marshall Co., May 29, 1867.

The stand of cotton is good and the prospect is extra fine. Corn and other cereals look well and give hopes of an abundant yield.

RIPLEY, Tippah County, June 1, 1867.

The seasons have been unfavorable but corn is now doing tolerably well. Wheat looks better than usual though the present wet weather is unfavorable. Planters and farmers are very much divided in this County on the subject of cotton. Many are opposed to planting more than enough for home consumption. Others, who are in debt, in order to raise money to pay up, plant for a market. The freedmen are not as reliable as is desirable, and having no idea of economy or much inclination to work, the majority of whites is opposed to cotton-planting. There will be more corn and less cotton in this county this year than last.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANDERSON, Anderson District, May 29, 1867.

A much larger quantity, probably double, of grain has been sown in this district than usual, and the prospect for abundant crops was never better.

CHESTER, Chester District, May 28, 1867.

We have not had so fine a prospect in twenty years as now for an abundant harvest of both wheat and oats. Corn, so far, looks well. Owing to the late cold Spring and the unreliability of our freed labor, cotton is not doing well.

BENNETTSVILLE, Marlborough District, May 24, 1867.

There is as much land in cultivation in this district as before the war, and no deficiency in labor, the freedmen having entered into contracts, working as diligently and faithfully since January last as before emancipation. The relations between employer and employe are very harmonious, and as freedmen are to get a portion of the crops, the lands were well prepared for their production. Of about one thousand tons of guano had by the planters, more than half was applied to cotton. Our lands not being well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, very little was planted, but what was sown looks better than for years, and will be harvested early in June. Oats, a larger quantity than usual of which were planted, look very fine, and will be harvested the latter part of June. Corn looks well but not much having been planted, the yield will be insufficient for home consumption. Of cotton there are good stands in the district and the crop is very promising, though more backward than usual, owing to a late Spring. Average crop prior to the war, 12,000 bales; last year 6,000 bales, and concurrent opinion puts it at 10,000 bales for the present year.

COLUMBIA, Richland District, May 29, 1867.

Corn and cotton a little backward, but good stands, and every one hopeful. Wheat promises a greater abundance than for years past. Should the season continue propitious, and the freedmen labor faithfully, a great crop will be made in this section of the State.

SPARTENBURGH, Spartenburgh District, June 1, 1867.

Not a great deal of cotton planted in this district. The stands look well though rather small, owing to cool weather. It is rather soon to decide in reference to the crop. Wheat has every appearance of being the largest crop made in this district for years, and will be ready to harvest in two or three weeks. Corn is up well and doing finely. Potatoes very fine.

KINGSTREE, Williamsburgh, District, May 29, 1867.

A heavy crop of cotton has been planted, but the season has been very unfavorable until within the last few days, when it became warmer and has produced a marked improvement. Should the season continue favorable, a good crop will be made. The crops of provisions very promising.

TEXAS.

LOCKHART, Caldwell County, June 1, 1867.

The chief products of this county are cotton and corn, and the prospect is very good for a full crop of each.

ANDERSON, Grimes County, June 1, 1867.

This is a very rich county and largely planted in cotton. The prospect is very fine, although we had a great deal of rain and cold during the Spring. Should the season continue as favorable to the end as it is now, twenty per cent. over the crop of last year will be secured. No corn raised in this county except for home consumption.

MARION AND CASS COUNTIES, June 1, 1867.

The chief products of these counties are cotton, corn, potatoes and peas. The prospect now is very unfavorable for crops, because of being not only badly cultivated, but suffering for want of warm, airy weather. The county has been flooded for three months, and the Spring weather a month later than usual.

SAN SABA, San Saba County, May 29, 1867.

The chief products of this county are corn, wheat and barley, and the prospect for good crops is favorable. The great dependence of the citizens of this county for money is on cattle, and the prospect for the sale of beeves the present year is better than for two years past, though at lower prices.

HUNTSVILLE, Walker County, May 29, 1867.

The chief products of this county are cotton and Indian corn, and the prospect for a good crop of each is favorable.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 14, 1867.

$15,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '62	110	100 Pacific Mail	139
75,000 do	110⅛	100 do	137⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	106⅞	250 do	138⅝
9,000 do	106⅞	300 do ... s60	138½
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65	107	200 do ... 2d call	139
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.'65 New issue	109⅛	100 do	138⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 C. En	108½	100 do	138⅞
10,000 do	109	100 do	138⅝
4,600 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65, New	105¾	1500 N. Y. Cen	102
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Series	106⅛	100 do ... s10	101⅞
1,000 do ... 2d Ser.	106⅞	200 do	101⅞
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	67¼	800 do ... 2d call	102⅜
10,000 do	67¼	300 Erie R	60⅞
60,000 do	67⅜	1300 do	60¾
50,000 do	68	100 do ... 2d call	60⅞
3,000 N. Car. 6s ... x-c	52	100 Hud. Riv. R	108½
12,000 N. Car. 6s ... New	53⅛	200 Reading R	107
7,000 Missouri 6s	98⅛	250 Mich. Cen	113
5,000 O. & M. Cer	25	300 Mich. S. & N. I	68⅝
5,000 Erie 1st M	101	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R	77
3,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103	100 Chi. & N. W. b10	35⅞
2,000 Goshen L. Bds	99	550 do	35¼
8,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M	70	300 do	35⅞
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	105	15 do	34¼
1,000 Morris & Es. 1st M	93	600 Chi. & N. W ... Pr	59⅞
20 Bk. of Comm'th	112	100 do ... 2d call	59⅞
5 Fourth National	109¼	2000 Cleve. & Tol	118⅛
10 Bk. of Commerce	119	150 Chic. & R. I	90½
300 Wells Fargo Ex	66	300 do	90⅞
100 do	65¾	50 do	90⅞
200 do	65⅜	100 do ... 2d call	90¾
100 do ... 2d call	65⅞	200 T., W. & W. Pf	43¼
125 Mer U. Ex	13⅛	200 do	43½
100 Boston W. P.	23⅛	100 do ... b30	44
50 U. S. Express Co	68⅛	200 do	43⅞
10 do	70	200 do ... 2d call	44½
7 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	154	100 do ... b30	44⅞
200 West. U. Tel	44⅞	200 Tol., W. & W ... Pr	66
100 do	44⅞	21 New-Jersey Cen. R.	118
17 do	44⅞	22 Pitts. F. W. & C. R	97⅞
632 do ... 2d call	45	100 Alt. & T. H	51
100 Mar. Pf	20	100 do	52
		19 Chic. B. & Q. R.	136
		100 Chi. & Alt. R.	110⅛
		10 Mil. & St. P. R	35
		50 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	56⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s. New	67⅛	500 Erie R ... s60	60
3,000 do	67¼	1200 do	60⅛
10,000 Missouri 6s	98	1000 Reading R	106⅞
8,000 do	98⅛	700 do	106⅞
20,000 N. Car. 6s ... ex-c	53	300 M. S. & N. I. R	68⅞
400 Cum. Coal Pr	30⅞	600 Clev. & Pitts	76⅞
20,000 O. & Miss. C	25	500 Chi. & N. W	35⅞
300 West. U. Tel	44⅞	500 do	35
100 do ... s10	44⅞	1500 do	34⅞
100 Quick. Min	28	500 Chic. & N. W ... Pf	59⅞
100 At. M. S. Co ... s60	106⅛	100 do ... b15	59⅞
200 Hudson R	108⅞	1200 Cleve. & Tol	118
100 Pac. M. S. Co	138	200 Chic. & R. I	89⅞
100 do ... b30	138	200 P., F. W. & C	97⅞
100 do	137⅞	100 do	97
100 do	137⅞	100 Alt. & T. H	52⅞
300 do	137⅞	100 do	52⅞
100 do	137⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. P	76
200 do	137⅞	100 Tol., W. & W ... Pf	68⅞
900 N. Y. Cen	101⅞		
200 do ... b15	101⅞		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C	24⅞	1500 Erie Railroad	60⅛
10,000 do ... b10	25	200 do ... b10	60⅞
50 Pacific Mail	139⅛	200 Tol., W. & W	43
200 do	139	100 do ... c	43
100 do	138⅞	100 do	43⅞
100 do ... b3	139⅛	200 M. So. & N. I	68⅛
100 do ... c	138⅞	300 do ... b3	68⅞
100 do ... b5	139	200 do	68⅞
200 West. U. Tel	44⅞	500 Clev. & Pitts	76⅞
500 do ... b30	45	200 do ... b15	76⅞
100 do ... c	44⅞	200 do ... c	76⅞
3800 N. Y. Cen	102	200 Clev. & Tol. R	117⅞
600 do	102⅛	400 Chi., R. I. & P ... b3	19⅞
200 do ... s15	102	400 do	90⅜
300 do ... c	102	200 Chic. & N. W	35⅞
50 do	102⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf	59⅞
200 do ... b10	102⅛	200 do ... b15	59⅞
100 do ... b3	102		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co	44⅛	600 Erie R	60⅞
100 do ... b10	44⅞	200 do ... b30	60⅞
100 do ... c	44¼	200 do ... b3	60⅞
100 Cum. Coal	31	800 Reading R	107⅛
100 do ... b15	31¼	200 do ... b30	107⅛
25 Mer. U. Ex	13⅛	200 do ... c	107⅛
400 Quicksilver	28	100 Tol., W. & W ... b30	45
300 Pacific Mail	138⅞	100 do	44⅞
100 do	138⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	56
100 do ... b15	138⅞	500 M. S. & N. I	68⅞
800 West. U. Tel	45	100 Ill. Cen. R	119⅞
200 do ... b10	45⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	76⅞
300 do	45⅛	200 Cleve. & Tol	117⅞
400 N. Y. Cen	102⅛	800 Chic. R. I. & P	90⅞
100 do ... s30	102⅛	1500 do	90⅞
500 do ... s10	102⅛	200 do ... b10	90⅞
300 do ... b3	102⅛	200 do ... c3	90⅞
200 Chic & N. W	35⅞	300 do ... s10	90⅞
800 Chic. & N. W. Pf	59⅞	100 do ... c	90⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Atlantic Mail	106⅛	200 M. S. & N. I	68⅞
600 N. Y. Cen. R	102⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts	76⅞
800 Erie Railroad	60⅞	100 Chic., R. I. & P. b10	90⅞
200 do ... b10	60⅞	200 Chi. & N. W	35⅞
400 Reading R	107⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf	59⅞
200 do ... b30	107⅛		

FRIDAY, June 14—P. M.

The dullness in the Gold Room continues, and was quite marked throughout the day, the price standing between 137@137¼ ⅌ cent. The export demand for Specie, of all descriptions, for the various steamers sailing to-morrow, amounts, at present, to $1,285,000. The Customs demand for Gold to-day was $391,000. The Cash Gold among the dealers in the Room is not very abundant, and balances are easily and cheaply carried over. Exchange on London closed 110@110¼ for 60-day standard Bills.

The great dealers in the Public Funds are paying only 5 ⅌ cent. for Money to-day, and the other Brokers are borrowing on miscellaneous collateral at 6 ⅌ cent., with some exceptions between the Brokers themselves at 7 ⅌ cent. The market is well supplied with private balances, and the Banks are also more disposed to lend on call than last week.

The Public Funds continue to advance, and were assisted this afternoon by a higher quotation for 5-20s by Cable from London and Frankfort.

The Railway market was much excited through the day by an apparently severe contest for the ascendency between the bearish and bullish interests in the market. Owing to some realizations by the latter on Thursday at the extreme advance in New-York Central, Erie, Rock Island, &c., the general list opened lower this morning, but soon after improved again ½@¾ ⅌ cent. In the Afternoon the sellers were in the majority, and a regular raid was made on nearly all the New-York and Western Roads. The ease in Money was not questioned, but a most ridiculous story was put afloat by certain parties interested against the market that the Government is about to turn a screw upon the Brokers in regard to Bank Certifications of their Checks! Of course this rumor had about as much foundation (and no more) as another short lived Stock Exchange *canard* of yesterday that the trunk Railways had quarreled on passengers' fares—which had just no foundation at all. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the National Currency were first quoted as authority; but this was rather too steep for belief, as neither has the right or disposition to interfere so long as the Banks conduct their business safely. The story was then whittled down to something the Bank Examiner, Mr. CALLENDER, now in this City, had or is supposed to have said, and we dare say his name was quite as gratuitously used in this connection. We hear that the scare was not essayed altogether in the bearish interest in Stocks, but in part to promote some design to use the New-York Gold Exchange Bank or some similar concern, under the New-York State laws, as a Stock Exchange Clearing-house—taking the whole business of and between the Brokers from the Banks. There is no objection, certainly, to the discussion of such a project, but it had best be conducted in a fair, manly way, free from the suspicion of selfish interest, and of all silly rumors set afloat with the double purpose of bearing Stocks and carrying out a favorite scheme at the same time.

Later in the afternoon the Railway Market assumed more steadiness and closed as follows, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100¼	Northwest	35¼	35⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅛	110¼	N. West Pref	59⅝	59
U. S. Cou. 5-20s	109⅛	109½	Rock Island	90⅝	89¾
N. Y. Central	102⅛	101⅞	Fort Wayne	97½	97
Erie	60⅜	60	Pacific Mail	139⅛	137⅛
Hudson	109¼	108½	Quicksilver	27¼	27
Reading	107⅛	106½	W. U. Telegraph	45	44⅞
Mich. Southern	68⅝	68¼	Mariposa Pref	20⅛	19⅛
Illinois Central	119¾	119½	Ohio Certificates	25	24⅞
Pittsburgh	76⅝	76¼	American Gold	137⅛	137⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	67¼	67⅛	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States. They closed firm in the afternoon:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	134	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	109⅜
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	132	Oregon W. L, 1881	108
6 ⅌ cent., coup. 1868	136	Oregon W. L., ½ yr, 1881	107½
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	108⅝	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1871	112⅝
6 ⅌ cent., s. c. 1881	112	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1871	117
500 and 1000, '81	112¾	End. coupons, 1871	116⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅞	5 ⅌ cent., reg'd, 1874	103
5-20 coupon small	109⅜	5 ⅌ cent coup., 1874	108
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅛	End. cou., 1874	108
5-20 registered, 1864	106⅛	10-40 reg	100
5-20 500 & 1,000	106¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅛
5-20 registered, 1865	106⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 reg. new issue. 1865	105⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., l. l'n.	86
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67¾
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. B'y loan	118¾	Tennessee 5 ⅌ c., n. bds.	61
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1867.	99	Virginia Coupon 6s	68
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872.	99	Virginia 6s, ex c	49
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873.	99	Virginia new bonds	43
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874.	99	Georgia 7s new bonds	84
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875.	99	North Carolina 6s	64¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877.	99	North Carolina ex c	53
Ohio 6 ⅌ c. 1870	100	North Carolina n. bds.	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	Missouri 6s	96⅛
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	80
Ind. 5 ⅌ c. War loan	92	Missouri Pac. R. iss	98
Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878	100	California 7s	122
Mich. 7 ⅌ c. War loan	100	California 7s. large b's.	171
Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	62	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Metropolitan National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of *six per cent.*, carrying over a handsome surplus from the business of the six months to the reserved profits of the Bank.

New-York	125	Bank of the Repub.	115½
Merchants'	118	Bank of North Am'a.	108
Mechanics'	117½	Hanover	118
Union	116	Irving	107
America	140	Metropolitan	132
City	200	Nassau	106
Phenix	106½	Shoe and Leather	111⅛
National	109	Corn Exchange	122
Merchants' Exch'ge.	110	Continental	106½
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	111
State of New-York	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	112
Commerce	118¾	Park	146
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	112
Broadway	240	Fourth National	109
Ocean	103	Ninth National	115
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Han. & St. Jo conv	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M	96⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Tol. & W. 2d M	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-76	106	Tol. & Wab. Eqn. Bds.	67
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	101	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100¼	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	97¼	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	70⅛
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	88¼	Gal. & Chic., Ext	99
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	103	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	105	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867	99	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101¼
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102⅝
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M	89⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98⅞	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	97	Chi. & A., 1st mort	101
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	98	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	110	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	50
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	87
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	83½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	45
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	84	Chic. & R. I. cons. iss	90

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Fort Wayne Company during the month of May ult., compared with the same period of the year 1866. The expenses for May show a decrease of over $88,000, making a decrease of net earnings of only $16,000 for May, 1867:

	1867.	1866.
From freight	$349,164 18	$432,460 84
From passengers	202,500 17	224,573 75
From express matter	8,977 50	8,451 56
From mail	7,825 00	7,825 00
From rent of railway	7,083 33	7,083 33
From miscellaneous	2,741 88	2,115 99
Total	$578,292 06	$682,510 47
Earnings from Jan. 1 to May 31	$2,905,841 89	$2,985,448 37

The Annual Report of the Chicago and Rock Island, to April 1, 1867, shows a net income equal to *twelve and a half* ⅌ *cent.* on the enlarged or consolidated Capital Stock of $9,100,000—or clear of all expenses, interest on debt, leases and taxes, $1,157,869. The first of the regular half yearly Dividends of 1866 was paid on the original Chicago and Rock Island Capital of $6,500,000, and the second on the consolidated capital, while the interest paid out was equivalent to 7 ⅌ cent. on the original, and 3½ ⅌ cent. (or 6 months) on the consolidated mortgage. The Income account, after the foregoing payments, and the extra dividend of $2,080,000 paid last Fall on the original Capital, stands as follows on the present report:

Surplus, April 1, 1866		$2,367,764
Added, last year, as above		1,157,869
Together		$3,525,633
Extra Dividend in Scrip	$2,080,000	
Dividends in cash	820,879—	$2,900,879
Leaving surplus, April 1, 1867		$624,754

The following are the details of the business of the year past:

From passengers		$988,961
From freight		2,428,824
From mails		21,199
From rents and other sources		61,157
From interest on loans and deposits		73,892
Total		$3,574,033
To operating expenses	$1,827,852	
To legal expenses	8,590	
To taxes on real estate	106,301	
To United States Government Tax	52,291—	1,995,034
Net earnings		$1,578,999
Peoria lease	$125,000	
Interest paid	256,130	
Bridge interest	40,000—	421,130
To income account		$1,157,869

The General Balance sheet of April 1, 1866, we condense as follows:

Cost of Rock Island Road, East	$8,050,131
Purchase of M. and M. Road, West	5,500,000
Extension and new equipment	1,763,691
Present Cost Road and Equipment	$15,313,822
Cash in Bank on 4 per cent. interest	1,263,289
Cash in Chicago	212,481
In U. S. Stocks and with Land Trustees	74,300
Total	$16,863,892
Consolidated mortgage negotiated	$6,699,000
Less proceeds lent at call, 7 per cent	1,642,870
Employed in present cost of Road	$5,056,130
Original Rock Island mortgage	1,397,000
Capital Stock	9,100,000
Surplus Income, as above	624,754
Due Claimants on M. and M. Road*	628,382
Income Bonds, Scrip, &c	57,826
Total	$16,863,892

* Of this amount $450,000 in litigation, and consolidated Mortgage Bonds are held in reserve for the final award of the Courts.

The Company, it will be noticed, have cash, at call, on 6@7 ⅌ cent. interest, a sum more than sufficient to complete and further equip their Western extension to Desmoines, which will give them an entire line of 406 miles from Chicago, ready for business by the incoming of the new harvest. They have also Cash in Bank on 4 ⅌ cent. interest, equal to the Dividend payments of the present year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $409,000; Gold Notes, $221,000. Total Receipts, $2,711,140 34; Payments, $602,736 71; Balance, $136,647,453 64.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $925,695. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	389	$149,835	655	$277,148	213	$91,054
Man. of Cotton	172	61,167	74	73,568	183	64,729
Man. of Silk	170	149,210	34	29,976	99	94,182
Man. of Flax	248	71,596	201	49,483	215	53,654
Miscellaneous	2,110	81,361	2,228	31,769	1,340	16,257
Total	3,039	$513,153	3,192	$412,542	2,050	$319,876
		412,542				513,153
Total entered		$925,695	Total marketed			$833,029

Mr. GEO. J. M. DAVIS announces the payment of the coupons of the Western Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. A. J. WOOD, of the firm of A. J. WOOD & Co., Oil Merchants, was recently elected a Director of the Ninth National Bank, in place of Mr. PARKHURST, deceased.

The Bureau of Statistics.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The *Journal of Commerce* has seen fit to make repeated reflections upon the accuracy and completeness of the monthly returns of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, representing them as of no value in estimating the balance of our foreign trade.

The *Journal*, however, has professed the utmost confidence in its own estimates, based upon the returns for this port, and a supposed proportion between the exports and imports at New-York and those of all other ports, ignoring the fact that its figures for this port are derived from the Custom-house Clerk of the derided Bureau, and are the same as are used by the Director, in whose figures it has no confidence.

Recently the *Journal* gave an estimate of the balance of trade for the first four months of the year, made up in its style of infallible guessing, which showed an excess of imports over exports of $11,000,000. The last report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics shows, for the same period, an excess of exports over imports of about $14,000,000, in gold value. An inquiry addressed to the Director respecting the completeness of his monthly statements for the several ports, elicits an explanation, in which the following statement is made:

"These tables contain returns from all except a few of the remote and unimportant districts of the United States, and the returns from these districts are always added on as soon as received. For example, the present report, No. 6, contains the imports and exports for the months of January, February, March and April. Those for January, February and March are complete for all the ports, while those for April lack a few of the unimportant ports, such as Pembino, Minn.; Helena, Montana; Pasa del Norte, Texas; Port Townsend, Puget Sound, &c. The tables are not published unless they contain the returns from all the large districts, viz.: Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and San Francisco, and over a hundred other districts, there being one hundred and six collection districts and eighteen surveyorships. It sometimes, often happens, that after the returns of Collectors have been subjected to official scrutiny, they are found to contain errors, and New-York is not an exception to this rule. When such is the case, the errors are corrected in the subsequent reports, and they very rarely change the aggregates to any sensible amount.

When I first entered upon my official duties, I found this business had fallen into great neglect, and that the most effectual means of stirring up the Collectors to the due performance of their duties in making prompt returns to the Department, was to publish the derelict districts. This soon resulted in my obtaining complete and regular returns of imports and exports, and I no longer found it necessary to stigmatize any of the Customs Collectors as being behindhand in the performance of their duties."

To expect that the early reports derived from a disorganized system of records should be complete, was clearly out of the question; and it is much to the credit of the Director that, within such a comparatively brief period, he should have established a system of returns which enables him to present reports very closely approximating completeness six weeks after the dates reported upon.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 14, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5 bbls. Ashes, 4,143 bbls. Flour, 800 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 60 bushels Wheat, 94,604 bushels Corn, 30,286 bushels Oats, 110 bushels Rye, 600 bushels Malt, 4,862 bushels Peas, 10 bbls. Pork, 266 pkgs. Lard, 124 pkgs. Cut Meats, 499 bbls. Petroleum and 416 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been firm, but in slack request.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, yet quoted steady.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, and prime parcels, which have been in rather light supply, have been held quite firmly. Other kinds have been heavy. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb; sales, since our last, 11,300 bags.

COTTON—Has been moderately active at full prices, Middling grades closing at 27c.@28½c. ⅌ lb. on sales and resales of 3,850 bales, against receipts of 1,782 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,416
Receipts last week	12,351
Receipts preceding week	8,342
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	346,577
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	583,928
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	271,855
Exports since Sept. 1	404,024
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	98,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,788,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,372,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports latest mail dates	265,000

FISH—A limited business has been transacted in all kinds within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, and prices of low and medium grades have declined 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl., closing heavily. Sales since our last have been 5,400 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7 80@$9 40; common to good Extra State at $9 75@$10 60; good to choice do. do. at $10 60@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 85@$12 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	7 80	@ 9 40
Extra State	9 75	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 85	@12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 10	@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 75	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 90	@17 25

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy; sales have been reported of 200 bbls., at $10@$11 90 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 90@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite dull at $12 15@$14 75 for extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in less demand at from $6 60@$9 00 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal continues in active request at $5 55@$5 65 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $6 25 for Fairfax and Brandywine ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,370 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,150 bbls. and sacks, at $12½@$14 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been depressed, and Spring has been quoted off again at $2@$3 ⅌ bushel, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels, including No. 2 Spring, part common, at $2@$2 10, and the balance fair to good on p. t.; White California, part at $2 65; and the small lot of choice new White Georgia Wheat referred to in our last, and bought by Mr. A. L. Winton, Berkshire Mills, Bridgeport, Conn., at $4 ⅌ bushel. Corn opened briskly at rapidly advancing prices, influenced by the more favorable foreign news, but closed heavily at a reduction on new mixed of about 3c. a bushel from the highest realized during the day, in consequence of the scarcity of freight and extreme high rates claimed by shipowners, which checked the export movement. There were rumors also afloat of the receipt of later and less encouraging advices from Liverpool, which tended to increase the depression. Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 13 for poor to very handsome new Mixed Western, closing heavily at $1 10 for prime; $1 12@$1 17 for old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, closing irregularly; 86c.@$1 02 for unsound; and $1 10@$1 12 for Yellow and White Western ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive and heavy at $1 35@$1 40 for Western, and $1 40 for Southern, ⅌ bushel; sales 5,100 bushels. Barley has been quoted lower on a limited trade; 1,500 bushels Canada West were sold at $1 15 ⅌ bushel, free. Barley Malt has been quiet at $1 50@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been quoted firmer on an improved demand. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 71c.@74c.; new Ohio, at 82c.@84c.; State at 84c.@85c.; and Canada at 78c.@80c. ⅌ bushel; sales 81,000 bushels. Peas and Beans remain as last noticed. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list: Of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Thursday, June 13, 1867: Thomas W. Furbock, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; D. B. Austin, Oswego, Corn and Flour; C. C. Greenly, Oswego, Corn, &c.; Rapid, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; William Van Horn, Buffalo, Corn; H. C. Stillman, Oswego, Peas; W. M. Fleming, Buffalo, Oats; Walter Burling, Oswego, Corn; John H. Woods, Oswego, Wheat; J. D. Patterson, Oswego, Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been less active since our last at essentially unaltered prices.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request at $1 30@$1 40 for shipping, and $1 60@$1 85 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand since our last, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "Although the dealings this week have been on an extremely small scale, the market closes very firm. Prices on most descriptions remain unchanged, though it is believed an advance must follow as soon as the slightest revival in the trade takes place. Our advices from the growing sections, generally speaking, are more favorable. Throughout the State of Michigan the growth of the vine is said to be very uniform and even, and is now looking as well in every respect as it did the corresponding season of last year. In Wisconsin the vine is also looking well, and it is believed that by the large increase of acreage, the yield will be more than double of that of last year. Throughout the Connecticut Valley and Vermont the vine is yet considerably retarded by the wet soil and cold nights. The same may be said of Franklin County, New-York. Advices from Madison and Oneida, though somewhat conflicting, rather favor the opinion that the yield will be a good one, so far as may be judged by present appearances. In the Mohawk Valley, Otsego and Schoharie new yards are looking well, though the vine is not so far advanced as in some other sections. London advices, just received per steamer *Persia*, fully confirm the news received by cable last week. The fly is on the increase throughout the English Hop plantations, and an advance of 10s.@15s. ⅌ cwt. is noticed on the London market."

HEMP—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

HIDES—Have been in more request and held pretty firmly.

LATHS—Eastern have been moderately inquired for at $3 12½@$3 25 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and firm in price.

LUMBER—Has been in request and steady, including Eastern Spruce and Pine at $19@$22 50.

LIME—Has been steady and moderately sought after.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@72½c.; Cuba at 40c.@60c.; English Island, 55c.@61c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@62c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5; Resin at $3 75@$8 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $4@ $4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 75@$2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 40@$1 43 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and heavy at 15c.@15½c. for Crude; 9c.@9½c. for do., in bulk; 21½c.@25½c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,400 bbls., in lots, at $21 31½@$21 56¼ for new Western Mess, closing at $21 37½, cash; $20 75@$21 for one-year-old Mess, $18 50 for Prime, $21 62½@$21 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 8½c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@15c. for Hams, ⅌ lb., the latter rate for fancy small Hams; sales 160 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at 12c.@12½c. for Short Clear, 11½c. for Long Clear, 11½c.@11½c. for Short Rib, 11½c. for Long Rib, 10½@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ lb.; sales, 435 boxes. Lard is in less demand and rather heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 13½c., ⅌ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 191 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at $38 50@$40 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 115 bbls. Butter continues quiet at 18c.@28c. for State, 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet and heavy at 7c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ lb	.20	@28
State, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	.20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb	.20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	.17	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ⅌ lb	.18	@22
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb	.18	@20
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb	.18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	.14	@17
Grease Butter, ⅌ lb	.10	@12½

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	.15	@16½
Factory Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb	.11	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	7	@10

RICE—Has been quiet and heavy since our last, including Carolina at from $11 50@$12 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been neglected and quoted altogether nominal.

SEEDS—Grass Seed have been dull and unsettled.

SKINS—Have been moderately inquired for within our former range.

SOAP—Has been in pretty fair demand, including Castile at 17½c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family 10½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have attracted rather more attention at about previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been pretty brisk and very firm; sales since our last 1,800 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., and 2,100 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in more request at from 12½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 132,000 lbs., at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 178,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; also 64,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The inquiry continues good for export, and we note sales of 200 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@15c.; 200 cases Connecticut Seed, 10½c.@15½c., and 150 bales Havana at 85c.@92c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been very sparingly dealt in, and prices have been depressed.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 250 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of desirable room and the advanced claims of shipowners to-day seriously impeded business. For Liverpool there were taken 630 bales Cotton, part by steamer at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 61,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d.@4d., by sailing vessel, and, in part, at 8d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel; 450 tcs. Lard at 15s., and 175 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For a Baltic port, direct, a brig with Petroleum on p. t.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 14, 1867.

MEATS.

Trade has picked up a little within a day or two. Some of the dealers have conceded a trifle, and this has tended to develop a better demand. The main inquiry has been for beef, veal and lamb, and, in the line of cured meats for bacon and hams.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb	$ 25	@ 35
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb	15	@ 22
Beef, round, ⅌ lb	20	@ 26
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb	32	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb	25	@ 33
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb	15	@ 23
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb	28	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Lamb, Spring, ⅌ lb	15	@ 25
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb	15	@ 22
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb	10	@ 15
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb	24	@ 30
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@4 00
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb	14	@ 16
Pork steaks, ⅌ lb	15	@ 16
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb	15	@ 17
Bacon, ⅌ lb	16	@ 20
Hams, ⅌ lb	16	@ 20
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	14	@ 16
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb	18	@ 25
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb	10	@ 15
Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb	30	@ 40
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb	30	@ 38
Veal, loins, ⅌ lb	20	@ 30
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb	17	@ 20
Lard, ⅌ lb	16	@ 20
Suet, ⅌ lb	16	@ 18
Haslets, each	5	@ 10
Hearts, each	25	@ 50
Sweet Breads, ⅌ dozen	2 50	@4 00
Tripe, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies have been fair for the season, and in most instances buyers have had any existing advantage. The demand, however, has been very moderate.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Capons, ⅌ lb	$ 35	@ 40
Chickens, ⅌ lb	24	@ 32
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	1 00	@1 50
Ducks, ⅌ lb	28	@ 32
Ducks, wild, ⅌ pair	1 00	@2 00
Geese, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Pigeons, squab, ⅌ pair	75	@1 00
Pigeons, Wild, ⅌ dozen	1 00	@1 50
Plover, ⅌ dozen	4 00	@5 00
Rabbits, ⅌ pair	60	@ 75
Snipe, ⅌ dozen	75	@4 75
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	25	@ 33

FISH.

A pretty fair trade has been in progress in this line during most of the week, though prices are kept up well, as a rule. Salmon have been more abundant and more called for. Shad have been less plenty and in less request.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, ⅌ lb	$ 8	@ 15
Bluefish, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Clams, ⅌ doz	35	@ 75
Cod, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Codfish, steak, ⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Eels, ⅌ lb	10	@ 15
Flounders, ⅌ lb	6	@ 8
Haddock, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Halibut, ⅌ lb	10	@ 18
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Herrings, fresh, ⅌ lb	6	@ 8
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Lobsters, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	8	@ 10
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb	10	@ 15
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@3 50
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	2 00	@3 00
Porgies, ⅌ lb	6	@ 8
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb	40	@ 60
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb	22	@ 26
Scollops, ⅌ quart	25	@ 30
Shad, each	25	@ 65
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb	15	@ 18
Sturgeon, ⅌ lb	10	@ 15
Trout, ⅌ lb	75	@1 00
Weakfish, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

At nearly all the stands there is quite an attractive show made to-day of new Vegetables, which are now coming in quite freely, and are declining in price, leading to a more extensive consumption. Old Truck is very dull, and more or less nominal.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Asparagus, ⅌ bunch	$ 15	@ 40
Beans, string, ⅌ half peck	35	@ 50
Beets, ⅌ dozen	50	@ 75
Cabbages, each	15	@ 25
Carrots, ⅌ dozen	25	@ 37
Cauliflowers, each	35	@ 75
Cucumbers, each	12	@ 25
Dandelion, ⅌ quart	6	@ 10
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	22	@ 25
Horse-Radish, each root	10	@ 15
Lettuce, ⅌ head	5	@ 8
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 8
Mint, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 5
Onions, ⅌ peck	75	@1 25
Onions, ⅌ quart	10	@ 18
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 10
Peas, green, ⅌ quart	8	@ 12
Peas, shelled, ⅌ quart	35	@ 50
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	2 00	@3 75
Potatoes, ⅌ peck	37	@ 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ peck	1 00	@1 25
Potatoes, new, ⅌ bbl	4 00	@7 00
Potatoes, new, ⅌ peck	75	@1 25
Radishes, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 3
Rhubarb, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 10
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Shallots, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 10
Spinach, ⅌ half peck	10	@ 20
Sprouts, ⅌ peck	12	@ 20
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart	20	@ 35
Turnips, new, ⅌ half peck	15	@ 20
Water Cresses, ⅌ quart	10	@ 15

FRUIT.

Domestic varieties, such as Strawberries, Cherries, &c., are in more liberal supply and cheaper. The demand for them is good, on the whole, though not sufficient to prevent grumbling on the part of some of the dealers, whose prices are such as to forbid buyers purchasing freely of them. Some Currants and Gooseberries are coming in, but not in very large quantities as yet.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ⅌ lb	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ⅌ half peck	50	@ 75
Bananas, ⅌ dozen	25	@1 25
Cherries, ⅌ lb	15	@ 25
Cocoanuts, each	8	@ 12
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	35	@ 40
Currants, new, ⅌ quart	10	@ 15
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Dates, ⅌ lb	15	@ 30
Figs, ⅌ lb	25	@ 35
Gooseberries, ⅌ quart	15	@ 20
Hazel Nuts, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	18	@ 25
Lemons, ⅌ doz	12	@ 30
Melons, each	25	@ 75
Oranges, ⅌ doz	10	@ 75
Pine Apples, each	10	@ 50
Raisins, ⅌ lb	16	@ 25
Strawberries, ⅌ basket	5	@ 10

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are plenty and heavy in price, on a very moderate business. Eggs are in fair request. Honey is quiet.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, good to choice new, ⅌ lb	$ 30	@ 35
Butter, fair to good ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb	15	@ 25
Cheese, ⅌ lb	16	@ 22
Eggs, ⅌ doz	25	@ 27
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ⅌ lb	40	@ 45

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs	$5 75	@ 7 00
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb	35	@ 52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ⅌ lb	30	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb	10	@ 26
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl	14 00	@20 00
Flour, Family, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	2 37	@ 3 00
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 7 lb. bags	30	@ 35
Meal, Oat, ⅌ lb	8	@ 8
Milk, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	70	@1 25
Rice, ⅌ lb	10	@ 13
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb	8½	@ 11½
Sugar, Brown and light, ⅌ lb	12	@ 14½
Sugar, refined, ⅌ lb	14½	@ 18
Sugar, Maple, ⅌ lb	20	@ 30
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	1 00	@1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ⅌ lb	75	@1 25
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb	90	@2 00
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ lb	90	@1 40

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE RECOGNITION SERVICES OF the Trinity Baptist Church, recently organized, and worshipping in the chapel on 52d-st., corner 3d-av., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. Sermon by Rev. J. B. SIMMONS. Drs. KENDRICK, OSGOOD, ANDERSON, TAYLOR and WESTON will take part in the services. On SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. J. STANFORD, D.D., Pastor elect of the Trinity Baptist Church, will preach in the chapel, 52d-st., corner 3d-av.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSION.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 16th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE FREEDMEN.—E. J. ADAMS, COLORed Missionary at Charleston, S. C., will speak at 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) on SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The cause of the freedmen will be presented, and a collection taken to aid in building their new church edifice being erected in that city.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; and at Bethany Mission, Broadway and 84th-st. at 3 P. M. Baptizing foot 79th-st., N. R., at 4 P. M. Strawberry Festival at the Mission TUESDAY EVENING.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Sabbath-school anniversary. Sermon to the children at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. School prayer-meeting at 2 P. M., and public anniversary at 7½ o'clock P. M. L. SKIDMORE, Esq., the Pastor, and others, will address the meeting. Singing by the children.

REV. JOHN LYLE WILL PREACH SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts. This Church is established for the benefit of seamen and those who reside in the lower part of the City. The seats are all free. Sunday-school excursion takes place on the 28th of June, to Crossett's Grove.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (UNIVERSALIST)—35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor.—A sermon on SUNDAY MORNING in memory of the late venerable Rev. Sebastian Streeter. Services at 10¾ o'clock. AFTERNOON services at 3½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening: Subject—*Light from Above*, being the second of a course on the Bible. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, 16th, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. MCALLISTER. Interesting Sabbath-school services at 2. Addresses by Rev. J. G. MCKOWN and Rev. Mr. MCMURRAY, and at 7½ addresses by Rev. B. H. PIERCE and others.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The sermon in the evening will be the third of the course on *The Miracles of Christ*. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock on *Christian Perfection*, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the monthly sermon to young men on *Bad Books and Bad Newspapers*. Seats free.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE fifth of a series of discourses before this Union, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park-av., near 34th-st. Subject—*Personal Influence*.

EMBURY M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Herkimer-st. and Schenectady-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.—Dedicatory services. In the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D.D.; AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Rev. E. G. ANDREWS, D.D.; EVENING, at 7½, Rev. C. H. PAYNE.

PEOPLE'S SPIRITUAL LYCEUM, IN Dodworth Hall, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*What Facts has Spiritualism Demonstrated*. Prof. STEWART, at 7½ o'clock, discourses upon *Astronomical Religion*, illustrating his subject by drawings, maps and history. The public invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes. At 7¾ P. M. Rev. Dr. MORGAN will repeat, by request, his sermon upon *Christian Childhood*.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY, June 16th, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Morning subject—*Many in one*. Evening subject—*Courage*. Love Feast at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. You will be welcome.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points. Rev J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; select pieces sung by the children.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a discussion. Subject—*Which has done most to Advance Civilization, Christianity or Skepticism?* At 8 P. M. Mr. A. D. JACKSON lectures on *The Delusion called Spiritualism*.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*The Patriarch's Dream*. Services at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

FRIENDS OF FREEDMEN—REV. MR. ADAMS, Pastor of the Colored Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., will present the cause of his people in Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, 13th-st., near 7th-av., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—REV. W. R. G. MELLEN will preach in National Hall, corner of 125th-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

THE SEALED BOOK OPENED.—THE Shepherd of the Latter-Day Church will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Opening of the Sealed Book*, Rev., chap. 6.

DR. H. B. STORER SPEAKS FOR THE Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Children's Lyceum at 9½ A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, Trinity Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Music appropriate to the festival.

AT PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, SUNDAY NIGHT.—MATTHEW HALE SMITH will give some account of Weaver, the converted prize-fighter, and other eminent lay preachers among the lowly.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. WM. T. SABINE.—AFTERNOON sermon at Church of the Reformation, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services at 10¾ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the EVENING.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. A. MCCORKLE, of Detroit, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY. Services at 10 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., entrance at the rear of the Everett Rooms. Services will be held every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M.

NEW-YORK S. S. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock, in the Harlem Congregational Church, 125th-st., near 2d-av.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING. Morning by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the following property, stolen from Bergen, N. J., on the night of June 12:

A bright bay horse, 7 years old, about 14½ hands high, rather short, black mane and tail, both hind feet white; a top buggy-wagon, body black, running gears striped a marine color, Roman letter S in a circle on both sides; harness with covered buckles and terrets; two whips, one a whalebone stock and ivory handle.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest of the thief—an Englishman, about 30 years old, named Walter Berry, light built, light complexion, light sandy hair, about five feet eight inches high, with a somewhat haggard look.

The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of the property to the subscriber and the thief into the hands of the Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J.

JOHN S. SUTPHEN, No. 53 Whitehall-st., New-York.

PEARLS LOST—$200 REWARD.—LOST YESterday, at Blanch's Bakery, Cedar-st., about 1:15 P. M., a box containing small strung pearls and one lot whole pearls weighing about 2 gr. each. The finder will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving the goods to-day at VICTOR BISHOP'S, No. 23 Maiden Lane.

FOUND—A LADIES' LEATHER BAG, CONtaining money. Can be had at PETERSON'S, No. 144 Bowery.

POCKETBOOK FOUND—THE OWNER CAN have the same by calling at No 311 East 14th-st., describing the same and paying for this advertisement.

PARIS—HALL FOR THE SALE OF LEATHER. Established under municipal authority. To this establishment is annexed a general leather warehouse and entrepot for public sales with public weights, and it offers to merchants great facilities and unexceptionable guarantees. Depots for consignments and for buying and selling (with or without intermediate agency) hides, leather, and every article connected with this trade, as oil, grease, wool, &c. &c. Advances made from 60 to 75 per cent. on these goods. The warrants delivered by the Hall may be discounted. For further information and for transport of goods address to the ADMINISTRATION OF THE "HALLE AUX CUIRS," rue Censier, Paris.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Beekman-street, west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Lucille Western as Leah.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE, LA TOUR DE NESLE and MOSE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE ROBBER JUDGE; or, THE THIEVES OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

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To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dates are to last evening. The negotiations which for a long time have been pending between the Cabinets of Copenhagen and Berlin with reference to Schleswig, have been concluded, but the result has not been made public.

Dispatches from Athens report that many volunteers have left Greece to reinforce the ranks of the patriots in Candia.

The trial of the Fenian WALSH and a number of his companions at Limerick, has resulted in the conviction of all of the accused. The supposed Fenians who landed and were captured a short time ago at Dungarvan, were subsequently taken to Waterford and confined in jail there. The testimony shows that four of them had served as officers in the United States Army during the rebellion. On Thursday, while the prisoners were being conducted from the Court-house to the jail in Dublin, a crowd made a fierce attack upon the guard with the intention of effecting a rescue. A fight ensued, during which thirty of the police escort were injured. One of the attacking party was killed, and six are known to have been wounded. The Police succeeded in depositing their prisoners in the city prison.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The China mail steamship *Colorado* has arrived at San Francisco in twenty days from Japan, and brings Hong Kong dates of May 15, Shanghai of May 19, and Yokohama, of May 25.

The political intelligence from Japan is interesting and important. The visit of the foreign Ministers to Osaca was concluded on the 20th of May, and those functionaries had returned to Yokohama. The treatment of the foreigners by the Tycoon was princely. Houses had been prepared for them, filled with European furniture, French cooks and European servants were provided—wines and liquors were without stint—and everything they wanted during their stay was furnished in abundance and free of expense.

Each representative and suite was granted a private audience and dinner with the Tycoon several days before the official visits took place.

After the usual common-places, the Tycoon expressed to Minister VAN VALKENBERG his gratification at the establishment of the new steamship line. Japanese TOMMY acted as interpreter for the American Legation throughout the visit. Subsequently the Tycoon met the Ministers at Hiogo eleven miles across the bay, and laid out the foreign settlement there, where a tract a mile in width, extending three or four miles back, has been appropriated, under the same arrangements as in other ports of Japan. The anchorage is good.

The whaling bark *Canton Packet*, Capt. FRAZER, of New-Bedford, went ashore on the 3d of April at Syria Taki, on the northern coast of Tiphon, broke up in five minutes, and became a total loss. Her cargo had previously been shipped for home.

A cable has been ordered in England for a submarine telegraph between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

The American bark *Rover* was wrecked off Parmosa early in April. All hands, except one Chinaman, were murdered by the natives. The British dispatch boat *Cormorant* went over, landing a party, who were fired upon and compelled to return to their boats. The place was then shelled.

The news from Pekin shows that a movement had begun to open the Yangtsee to Newchang, four hundred miles from Hong Kong.

The pirates in the Yangtsee had caused a great deal of alarm. They had burnt many villages and committed many depredations.

The United States corvette *Wachusett* had rendered great service at Kian Kong, and saved that city from being destroyed after it had been set on fire by the pirates.

Shanghae continued very healthy, and the American element was largely increasing.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the report of the Committee of Sixteen relative to the most practical mode of proceeding with the work of amending the Constitution was further discussed. The question of State canals was a fruitful theme for debate, and occupied the Convention for a good portion of the day. A motion made by Mr. FOLGER to submit all matters pertaining to canals—finances, enlargement, care, and management—to a single committee was adopted without a division. A motion to constitute a Committee on Industrial Interests, to which is to be referred all memorials relative to the rights and claims of labor was adopted. Several other committees were ordered to be added to those named in the report. Mr. GRAVES offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the use of adulterated intoxicating liquors had become an alarming evil, and recommending that a committee consisting of one from each judicial district be appointed to report whether or not any authority should be granted to sell or prohibition enacted against the sale of intoxicating liquors. The resolutions were laid on the table. The Convention then adjourned until Tuesday evening, it being understood that in the meantime the President would appoint the committees.

For several weeks past, by order of the Navy Department, experiments have been made on board the gunboat *Palos*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, with machinery calculated to burn petroleum for fuel in place of coal. These experiments were so far satisfactory that yesterday a trial was made with the *Palos* in Boston harbor. A large number of naval officers, engineers and scientific men were on board, and after a two hours' sail the invention was pronounced a great success. The *Palos* made better time than ever before, with fewer men, and run 25 miles with a consumption of four barrels of petroleum.

Proceedings in the case of SURRATT at Washington were continued yesterday. Judge WYLIE appeared and announced that in consequence of illness Judge FISHER would not be able to sit. Judge WYLIE then proceeded to excuse such of the jurors as were able to offer valid reasons for not sitting in the case. This having been completed, it was found that the panel was still insufficient, and the Marshal was ordered to summon more talesmen. The Court then adjourned.

The report that the Rinderpest had broken out among the cattle at Cocksackie, N. Y., some scientific gentlemen investigated the matter and ascertained that the rumor was unfounded. The cattle died of pleuropneumonia.

LOCAL.

JOHN KANE, who has been twice tried on the charge of having set fire to premises on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-first-street, whereby several lives were lost, was yesterday admitted to bail by Judge INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, in the sum of $5,000. A Mr. JOHN MOORE, of New-Bowery, was one of his bondsmen. Our readers will remember that neither of the juries which tried him were able to agree. The last time he was tried, the last May term, ten were for conviction and two for acquittal. Probably he will never be tried again on the present indictment.

The Central Committee, representing the Anti-Excise movement, met last evening at HUBNER'S Hotel, Coroner SCHIRMER in the chair. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers were elected, after which a Committee was appointed to confer with organizations not represented in the Committee, and urge them to join in the movement in favor of "the restoration of civil and personal liberty" throughout the Metropolitan Police District.

A match game of base ball was played on Wednesday between the Una Club, of Mount Vernon, and Surprise, of West Farms, on the ground of the former, at Mount Vernon, resulting in favor of the Una by a score of 17 to 15. A match game was played yesterday between the Fulton Club and Eclectic, at Williamsburgh, and was won by the Fulton by a score of 58 to 33.

The jury in the case of HERMAN VIERCH, Jr., by his Guardian, &c., *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company, published in the TIMES of the 14th inst., came into Court yesterday morning with a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $1,375. On motion of Mr. S. B. BROWNELL, counsel for plaintiff, the Court granted an allowance of 5 per cent. on the amount of the verdict.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY on the body of HENRY BUNDY, who committed suicide in Elizabeth-street on Thursday night. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide. The wife appears, from a letter left by the deceased, to have been a pretty waiter-girl before he married her. BUNDY was a Major during the war and had enlisted in the United States Marines.

Yesterday *Dexter* and *Lady Thorn* trotted their third match for $2,000, two-mile heats, best two in three, in harness, on the Fashion Course, L. I. The betting was 100 to 15 on *Dexter*, who won in two straight heats, in 4:51 and 5:01½. The first heat was the fastest one on record, except *Flora Temple*, 4:50. Both heats were contested very closely, neither of the horses breaking on the first heat.

JAMES BURNS and THOMAS DAVIS were arrested yesterday and held for examination on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of the Greenwich-street bonded warehouse on Saturday and Sunday last. When taken into custody, at No. 429 Second-avenue, the thieves were found in possession of the greater portion of the stolen velvets and silks.

AUGUST HAUCKE, arrested on Wednesday last, by a United States Deputy Marshal, for alleged serious malfeasance of office under the Principality of Lippe, Prussia, was, yesterday, taken before Commissioner NEWTON, for examination, at the conclusion of which he was discharged, owing to the want of evidence against him.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HACKETT presiding, the trial of MAURICE LONERGAN, for wife-murder, was resumed. The defence having closed, the Court was adjourned until Monday morning, when counsel will sum up, and the case will go to the jury.

The trial of the champagne case was continued in the United States District Court, Judge BLATCHFORD presiding, yesterday. The testimony for the Government was concluded, and Mr. WEBSTER made his opening for the defence, at the close of which the Court adjourned to Monday next, at 10 A. M.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner LYNCH, of Brooklyn, upon the body of MARGARET DONALDSON, who, it is alleged, was killed by her husband, JAMES DONALDSON, at their residence, No. 129 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening last. The inquest will be concluded to-day.

The Union League Club met on Thursday evening, and listened with interest to a report from a Committee who, with a delegation from the Philadelphia Club, paid a recent visit to Richmond, on business connected with the approaching Virginia State Convention, to be held August 1st.

The argument in the matter of the Church-street extension, which was to have been resumed in the Supreme Court General Term yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday next, in consequence of the engagement of counsel in the Superior Court.

Twenty-six causes were tried yesterday in Circuit Part I, held by PECKHAM, J., and Part II, held by MILLER, J. The former Judge resides in Albany, and the latter in one of the river counties, we believe.

Col. GEO. W. DE COSTA, formerly of the Kansas Bar, but more recently an officer in the United States Army, was yesterday admitted, on motion of Ex-Judge COWLES, as an attorney and counselor of this State, by the Supreme Court General Term.

The Law of Extradition—A Change Needed.

The practice to be pursued in extradition cases has received an elucidation which was much needed, in the decision of Judge SHIPMAN in the Heinrich case, which we publish this morning. There has been, hitherto, in this class of cases, a great deal of question about the respective powers of the United States Commissioners, before whom proceedings in such cases are taken, and the Judges of the Circuit Courts. The better opinion seemed to be that their powers were equal, and that a Judge could no more examine into and overrule the decisions of a Commissioner in such a case, than the latter could overrule the decisions of a Judge. That had been so held by three different Judges sitting in this District. The case of MARTIN, the rebel who was charged as being an accessory to the plot for burning this City, was the first case which indicated a contrary view, and this case of HEINRICH has now settled it otherwise for this Circuit, inasmuch as Judge SHIPMAN's opinion is stated to have been concurred in by Judge BLATCHFORD, and also by Mr. Justice NELSON.

Judge SHIPMAN, after reviewing the various authorities on this vexed question, and deciding that the Court had the power to examine into the rulings of the Commissioner, proceeds to examine this case. He sustains the Commissioner's decision, and remands HEINRICH to the custody of the Marshal, under the Commissioner's warrant. An application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court was refused, so that this decision becomes final, and HEINRICH will have to take his journey to Prussia to be tried for forgery.

The result of this case will be that every case of extradition which is contested, will be brought before the Circuit Courts for final determination as this was, and the Courts, instead of the Commissioners, will have the final control of extradition cases. This is, as it seems to us, an advantage. These cases are of a kind which should always have close and careful scrutiny, and it is certainly no disparagement to the United States Commissioners to say that justice to the individual is more secure with a power in the Courts to supervise their proceedings than without it.

Judge SHIPMAN appends to his decision some practical directions as to the course to be taken by foreign authorities who would secure the extradition of an alleged criminal, which will make his opinion especially valuable, and of especial interest abroad. We do not doubt that pains will be taken to communicate at least this part of it to the authorities of every nation with whom we have an extradition treaty.

There is one feature about this case which seems to us worthy of attention, aside from the decision. The warrant was issued by Mr. Justice NELSON in Washington, directing any Marshal of the United States to arrest HEINRICH and bring him before a Commissioner in New-York for examination. Under this warrant, HEINRICH, who was living in Wisconsin, was arrested, as we are informed, by a trick, and was in the rail cars on his way to New-York under the warrant before he was informed of his arrest. It is a hard case enough, even now that HEINRICH has been committed, and has only made the thousand miles of his journey before the commitment, which he would have had to make any way—it is hard enough for him to have been compelled to make it so suddenly, without opportunity to arrange his business, or even to tell his family, if he had one, where he was going. But suppose the result had been different, and the evidence adduced had been totally insufficient to maintain the charge against him. What remedy would he have for his forced journey and his long imprisonment, and the injury to his affairs? Would the Prussian authorities, who set the proceedings on foot, or our own, who exercised the power, have deemed it their duty to make him any recompense?

Now, while the law should be such as to afford every reasonable facility to foreign Governments for the reclaiming of criminals, it certainly should be guarded so as to bear as lightly as possible upon the parties who are charged, and a state of the law which takes a man a thousand or more miles away from his home merely for an examination, ought to be changed, unless, indeed, there are no Commissioners or Judges outside of New-York who are competent to pass upon such questions—a proposition which is hardly admissible. Why should not HEINRICH, for instance, have been taken before a Commissioner in Wisconsin, where he had resided for a year and a half? The evidence on behalf of the Prussian Government, which was documentary, having been sent over from Prussia, was surely as available there as here. There is hardly the argument of convenience in favor of such a course of procedure as was pursued, and legally pursued, in this case.

It seems to us that the attention of Congress may well be called to a state of the law which, as it now stands, allows any one of our citizens to be dragged from one end of this great country to another, to be examined on charges brought by a foreign Government, on which he could just as well be examined at his own home.

Political Consistency—President Johnson and Mr. Disraeli.

Mr. LOWE, in his late speech upon the Reform question—one of the ablest of the many able speeches which have been delivered upon the subject during the present session—put this question to the House of Commons:—"What can have induced the Conservative party of England to enter into this ruinous competition, to abandon the most useful and honorable position they held of defending the traditions of this country and its existing institutions, of scanning measures critically and altering them even in minor matters, to say nothing of measures of vast and unspeakable importance? What can have made this wonderful change?"

The answer, supposing any leader of the Conservative party had undertaken to make one, would have been simple. The change which Mr. LOWE condemned, in language glowing with fire and animation, but steeped in bitterness and gall, has no other excuse to be offered for it than the pressure of public opinion and the necessities of the times. Undoubtedly the revolution which a few short months have worked in the views and sentiments of the Conservative party is astonishing. No one could have anticipated it: no one was prepared for it. It is unexampled in the history of English parties. Last year a bill was brought in by the Russell-Gladstone Government reducing the suffrage in boroughs from £10 to £7. The opposite party threw themselves against this measure, because it was too radical and sweeping, and they succeeded in obtaining a majority in the House. They have now made themselves responsible, not for a £7 franchise, but for one without any limitations of value whatever. Under their Reform Bill, any householder may vote, except such as may be unable to pay rates through poverty. Lodgers are also admitted to the suffrage. Mr. BRIGHT may secretly wish to go further than this, but if he does, he has never dared to say so. The Tory Party—the stolid, dull, immovable party—the party which has always been for keeping things as they were, and has cried out against all change—this is now the party of revolution. As we have on previous occasions pointed out, the metastasis is exclusively the achievement of Mr. DISRAELI. He has led on his followers this session with desperate courage and determination, and he seems to have felt that it had fallen to his lot to deal with the great and final crisis in the history of their fortunes. We do not know what the effect of his singular dexterity and audacity may be in the future, but it cannot be disputed that the old and renowned Tory Party of England is dead, and that its distinguishing principles have perished with it. It finds its reward in governing the country under an altered form.

There is, however, something of greater interest and moment to us in this memorable phase of English politics, than the study of the transmutation of a famous party organization. The events to which we are referring throw into striking relief one of the main points of distinction in the management of politics in England and the United States. There are many differences, and some of them can scarcely be reckoned in our favor. Strangely as it may sound to say so, it is certain that public men in England have greater latitude allowed to them for free discussion of principles than public men in this country. They may differ with their own party without being stigmatized as traitors, and vote against the measures of their side without being accused of faithlessness or insincerity. Lord CRANBOURNE held a high post in the Ministry, resigned on account of its Reform Bill, turned round upon it with characteristic acrimony and bitterness, and has ever since been the most violent and implacable opponent it has had. Yet he still sits on the same Benches; he is still a member of the party. Imagine a "caucus" pretending that it could eject or ostracize him! The party which attempted such intolerance and bigotry in England would cover itself with ridicule and confusion, and the people would wash their hands clean of it in twenty-four hours. These refinements of free Governments are reserved for the enjoyment of the greatest Republic in the world.

But there is a still more marked peculiarity of English political life; and that is the view which a foremost public man in that country is found to take of his duty, at times when he discovers that his personal convictions are in antagonism to those of the bulk of the people. Compare, for instance, the conduct of the President of the United States and that of M. DISRAELI, under nearly similar circumstances. When these two functionaries assumed the leadership of affairs, their situation before their respective countries, in relation to public feeling, was almost identical. Mr. JOHNSON held very strongly to certain opinions which were obnoxious to the general community. Mr. DISRAELI was in the same plight. Mr. JOHNSON tried by various expedients, which are too recent to need recounting, to bring the public sentiment into conformity with his own. Mr. DISRAELI, by numerous speeches, in which he made no mistakes which his opponents could turn to advantage, also tried to persuade the English people out of their convictions into the adoption of his theories. Mr. JOHNSON failed and did not see it; MR. DISRAELI also failed, and did see it. Both these great officials labor under the reproach of being out of accord with the true feeling of their country, and both estranged themselves from the hearts of their countrymen. Mr. JOHNSON may sometimes think himself hardly judged, but he has not to complain of thirty years of incessant vituperation and attack, as DISRAELI may. How different was the course followed by these two men when the hour of trial came!

The glory and boast of Mr. JOHNSON was that he stood firmly and unchangeably by his principles. Every one knows how much there is to be said for this line of conduct. A variety of phrases, which are supposed to have a manly and imposing sound, have been adapted to such occasions. We may talk of nailing colors to the mast, of going down with the ship, of no surrender, of planting our feet upon the rock, and use a great deal more of fine language to the same effect. But to a reflective man, or a reflective people, the question will recur, whether firmness is always a duty or a virtue in a public man, intrusted with the destinies of his country at a time of great difficulty and emergency. His first, his commanding obligation, is to guide the people safely through the embarrassments which surround them. The claims of "firmness" or "consistency" are slight in comparison, and there are periods when a statesman would be criminal if he did not ignore and discard them altogether. PITT did so; so did Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord DERBY, Sir ROBERT PEEL, and a hundred others, and they have thereby gained, and not forfeited, the respect of the world. The Duke of Wellington struck at the Reform Bill of 1832 with might and main, but he gave way at last solely in deference to public opinion, and not in the least degree because his own opinions underwent a change. Has any writer, of any side, ever blamed him for this act? Has it not, on the contrary, always been placed to his credit as the crowning good service of his life? CHARLES I. was consistent and true to his opinions. He believed that ship money and governing without a Parliament were good things, and his consistency brought him to the scaffold. GEORGE III. was firm in his colonial policy, and it lost England, under circumstances which she has graver reason to regret with the lapse of every year, the noblest possession a nation ever held and suffered an imbecile monarch to trifle with.

The lessons of the past—these commonest of all lessons, and at the same time the most unregarded—were lost upon Mr. JOHNSON. He deemed it dishonor to yield. He seemed to think that the human mind is constructed upon the principle of the solar system, revolving only in a certain given cycle, and incapable of change. He was like a knight-errant who held himself bound to perform his vow, even when all grounds of reason and all motives of prudence demonstrated its inexcusable folly. At this very time the English statesman was boldly pursuing the opposite course. He threw aside old prejudices and traditions. He marched step by step with the opinions of the age. He shifted his position from day to day, almost from hour to hour. "Nobody can tell what the effect of this bill will be," complained Mr. LOWE; "how can we when it is changed from day to day?" The House heard the reproach in silence and indifference. If the Conservatives chose, with their eyes open, to go over to the side of the country, so much the better for the country and the Conservatives too. Such is the judgment of England upon the recent changes.

We do not mean to say or to imply, that a man should always go over to the side of the majority. But, as we have said, it is a matter of sacred duty under many circumstances, that he should be receptive of the opinions of others rather than over tenacious of his own. It was so, we think, in Mr. JOHNSON's case. The country was to be studied before the individual—the public safety is of greater consequence than the uniformity of the "record" of any one man in the community. Above all, when the nation is beset with difficulties which baffle all human calculation, which defy even analysis, which in their very nature are incapable of being illuminated by the experience of the past, and which divide men of thought into innumerable sections—at such an epoch, fraught always with possible peril, sometimes with imminent and quick disaster, it is the duty of a ruler to hear other voices besides his own, to doubt himself, to suspect the accuracy of his favorite conclusions. Mr. LINCOLN was once opposed to the forced abolition of Slavery; but he, with his accustomed simple wisdom, acted eventually upon the advice of others. By no power, except the power of a strong hullucination, can a man know that he is always right, and others always wrong. There is no supernatural prescience to inspire this feeling. The light which seems to guide him may shine only to mislead. He may be honest; he may be conscientious; he may have all the virtues; and yet he may ruin his country. And this truth is an applied principle in English politics more frequently than it is here. It accounts for the difference in the policy of Mr. DISRAELI and that of Mr. JOHNSON. Public life can never be brought to its highest state until the propriety, the necessity, nay, more, the imperative, moral obligation of suffering the mind to grapple with new problems as they arise, unshackled by its former predilections or prejudices, to take in new ideas, and to move with the movements of the age, are fully recognized. Had Mr. JOHNSON acted upon this truth he would have lost nothing in the estimation of the world, and gained much in the estimation of his countrymen.

MINOR TOPICS.

When murder justifies murder, and "blood for blood" replaces the golden rule, then the Imperialist slaughters at Uruapan, will justify the triple Liberal butcheries of Puebla, Zacatecas and Queretaro. The very same feeling of horror which provoked an outcry from our people against the infamous guerilla decree of the 3d of October, whereby the Liberal officers suffered on the scaffold, after being captured at Santa Anna Amatlan, is revived at the news of the recent thirst for blood in ESCOBEDO's army. We think some of our journalists are wrong in seeking to justify or excuse the later atrocity by the earlier. As Secretary SEWARD protested to NAPOLEON against the Imperial massacre, so he has interposed his advice of clemency, in anticipation of Republican massacres. MENDEZ, CAMPOS, COSTILLO, MEJIA "and others," are already reported as shot, in celebration of the fall of Queretaro, as a hundred or so foreign officers were shot after Zacatecas. Compare this conduct with that of our war, where the battles were bloodier, but the triumphs were more merciful; the Mexicans try to add to even the total account of slaughter by butcheries after surrender. The difference between GRANT and ESCOBEDO in this respect is striking; by as much as the former was profuse of human life till the battle was gained, by so much was he sparing of it when the day was done.

The fruits of the two prize fights of Thursday, and the three others of the past month, will be a hothouse crop of brawls and scrimmages, with abundance of broken pates, in all the chief cities of the country. And that is one reason among many why the "good old" British institution of the prize ring should be effectually broken up. Every bruiser and every boy who reads the details of the match at Acquia Creek, will itch to achieve laurels at fisticuffs; for lawlessness of all sorts is epidemic, and, spreading by a strange attraction of sympathy, runs through its season whenever well started. Forgeries, for example, spring up in quick succession, murders beget murders, the dishonesty of clerks or bankers incites dishonesty in others, and we all know how, in English penal annals, when the gallows was busiest, the footpads were busiest too. So, we say, for the common weal, and for the peace and safety of our thoroughfares, such battles as that between AARON and COLLYER ought to be put down. And yet what do we find to be the facts? Why, the ring, which, ever since the combat of HEENAN and SAYERS, has fallen into disrepute, now begins to flourish more than ever in America. So far from being prevented by the constabulary, the late contests have all been fought with the connivance of the Police. The Washington "peelers," with great consideration, escorted the shoulder-hitters, who had been gathering there for many days, to the steamers prepared for them, and then took their leave. A Philadelphia Alderman acted as referee, after cautioning the reporters that, if they gave his name, "I'll slice yer years off!" Under such official auspices are prize fights now conducted. The alehouses and the jails of the country will soon exhibit the fruits of this courteous indulgence. It is all very well to prate of the "manly art of self-defence," but what has that to do with such revolting brutality as the Aaron-Collyer battle? As well find "manliness," instead of brutishness, in the ferocity of the panther and the cunning of the fox, since cunning and ferocity were the qualities mainly shown at Acquia Creek. Two men pound each other's faces to jelly, to the hue and consistency of beef liver, and the blasphemous brutes looking on, with horrid curses and loathesome jests, cry out, "Kill him this time!" "Kill him for his sister!" "Bleed him for his mother!" or exude tenfold viler ribaldry. This, forsooth, is the manly art! The fight was not even a pure test of pluck and endurance, since the victor, the notorious Jew, BARNEY AARON, won the battle by "dropping" after giving a blow, to avoid taking one from his manlier but less adroit antagonist. The hideous leer of the Jew on each repetition of this feat was answered by a torrent of blasphemous praises and curses from friend and foe. This is the manly art! What, then, is brutality?

The *Tribune* has rather an amusing correspondent at Fort Sedgwick, who writes about "those grand old warriors, TAHAWSEN, MENETARI, INKAPAPATUDER and ATHLIE," (well known to the military world,) and somewhat tautologically about the Indian "customs handed down from the earliest ages, perpetuated from generation to generation, consecrated by long usage, approved by the sages and sanctioned by the behests of Manito." This writer has made the wondrous discovery that "our modern astrologers are but imperfect imitations of the Indian Medicine Man," which latter person "consults the occult and latent planets;" what these heavenly bodies are, by the way, we are not told, though perhaps they look like "the moon behind a cloud" in SHERIDAN's "Critic." This correspondent revives for us the good old phrases of "1,000 moons," "60 Summers," "Indian Obeah," &c., and tells us that SHERMAN will "annihilate the Indian hydra that has reared its head to strike." His astute discovery of the real cause of the desertions of our troops is, however, what most pleases us. Here it is: "The Indian exults in his superiority, and defiantly shakes his breech-clouts at them—careers over the plain with wild glee, and mocks them. The consequence of this policy of the Government is that numbers of soldiers desert daily, terror-stricken at the almost supernatural powers of the Indian." If this be true, one is rather puzzled what to do to stop desertions, unless it be to make careering over the plains with wild glee a penitentiary offence, and to arrange by treaty that the Indian shall not mockingly shake at our terror-stricken troops the primitive garments in question.

European rogues who have been wont to flee hither for safety after the commission of extraditable offences, are estopped by the Atlantic telegraph from availing themselves of this country as a convenient refuge. The ocean no longer puts a barrier between the criminal and the offended law, for no matter how great the speed of the vessel in which the fugitive takes passage, the information of his guilt is conveyed in an instant across the ocean by the voiceless messenger which stretches its length from Valencia Bay to Heart's Content, and the officers stand ready to pounce upon the rogue the instant his ship comes to anchor. The telegraph has long been made of use in the pursuit and capture of thieves: but not until last week, however, was that line which connects the Old World with the New brought into requisition for such a purpose. We may, therefore, include among the benefits which the Atlantic Cable has conferred upon the world its assistance toward the suppression of crime. Of course criminal fugitives from either hemisphere will be fewer, now that this new and potent agency is at work for their apprehension, and a great deal of expense heretofore attending the examination of prisoners for extradition before our Federal Courts will in future be avoided. We may all be glad of this, excepting, perhaps, the criminals themselves and the lawyers who have profited by their arrest and examination.

Our readers probably remember the accusation made against Gen. BANKS a year ago, by those who were opposed to his nomination, of having been shamefully intoxicated during a visit to Portland, Me. In spite of the charge and the pertinacity with which it was urged Gen. BANKS was renominated and reelected, and he then insisted on a rigid investigation into the charge. A committee was appointed, the inquiry was had, and we learn from the Portland *Press* that the committee unanimously report that the charge was utterly and totally false. This is certainly a personal triumph for the General, and it may possibly teach politicians the impolicy as well as the shameful indecency of attempting to defeat a political opponent by personal calumnies. The instances are very rare where all such attempts do not react with fatal effect upon those who make them.

Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, has found an ally in Mississippi. His name is SYKES, and he has written a long letter intended to dissuade the South from taking any part in reorganizing their State Government under the law of Congress. He writes very much in the same vein as Gov. PERRY, and says nothing which has not been much better said by the Governor himself. He is somewhat more rhetorical—quotes more poetry—says he is "unawed by power and unbribed by gain," and is particularly horrified by the prospect of negro suffrage. He is aware a good many distinguished gentlemen differ from him, but he adheres to his own views. He will be very glad to learn by and by that *their* views, and not his, have carried the day.

One of our cotemporaries, which insists on restoring to the majority of our citizens control over all departments of City affairs, says that "the people have a *right* to mismanage their own affairs." But does this mean that the majority have a right to mismanage the affairs of the minority,—to tax them at their own pleasure and give them nothing in return,—to fasten upon them a clique of corrupt officials who rob and plunder them without conscience and without responsibility? And is it wise so to frame the Government as to encourage the exercise of this "right" even if it does exist? What we want in this City is *good government*,—not conformity to abstract theories and forms.

The accident to the little Japanese acrobat (though the reports of it were greatly exaggerated) brings up the question whether the law ought to permit these exhibitions, which are attractive just in proportion to the danger they involve. Thousands of people pay money freely to see how near a man or a boy can come to being killed and yet escape. And if it could be known that he would be killed, on any particular night, five times as many people would go as the building would hold. We doubt whether any good purpose whatever is served by these exhibitions, yet they will always be popular and attractive. Everybody is glad that little "All Right" is alive and well;—but everybody will go to see him hereafter, lest, when he falls again, they should miss seeing it.

Much as we see to commend in the new auspices under which *racing* is receiving fresh interest in this country, we certainly hope that it will not lead to the enormously excessive betting which forms its main feature in England. The Derby day brings together often hundreds of thousands of people, and it is generally regarded in London as a sort of carnival, when for the time all classes meet on a common level and have a rollicking jollification. And this is its main attraction for the mass of those who go; it is the feature which we hope to see introduced and made prominent in this country. It is not easy to find a pleasanter way of spending a fine Summer day, than attending one of the races at Jerome Park, where scenery, company and all the surroundings combine to make it thoroughly enjoyable. But betting on horses, we trust, will not become either a mania or a business with us, as it is with thousands of Englishmen. The Marquis of Hastings lost on the last Derby race over £90,000—nearly half a million of dollars—and CHAPLIN, one of the owners of the winning horse, won quite as much. We can very well afford to be more moderate in our sporting indulgences and risks.

AMUSEMENTS.

New-York Theatre.

The course of burlesque is nearly run. Each recent play in that line has seemed to be but a fainter reflection of its predecessor than the last. Burlesque writers, indeed, have no longer the world before them. When they began their career an unlimited store of tragedies, fairy tales and melo-dramas lay at the mercy of their irreverential hands; but they were a fast and spendthrift race and speedily consumed the treasures that once existed, so that latterly their only refuge has been in a *hachés* of past burlesques; and as these confederations of the weak and old may be as illimitable as the combinations, and in most of these combinations the spices only of the old dishes have been employed—with the result of an unsubstantial, blood-heating and unhealthy mixture indeed. The latest specimen of these frivolous yet amusing pieces, has been produced at the New-York Theatre, and is called "Faust; or, the Demon, the Doctor and the Devil's Draught." The title is not vague, but the plot is, and that shares with the unknown the privilege of profundity. GOUNOD's opera is named as the foundation of the perpetration; but after the leading incident of the gray-beard doctor and his rejuvenation the familiar story is lost to sight. *Faust* blooms into a man about town, brilliant with turf-talk and street slang, and has a fancy for *Marguerite*, who is a member of the "Black Crook" ballet.

It would be absurd to consider such a composition seriously. Possibly a trifle only has been intended; if that was the object, it has certainly been achieved. The affair is produced with a few local scenes of an excessively advertising character, and the ordinary measure of rhymes and jokes of less than common respectability, but so personal and adulatory as to suggest a business transaction prior to the composition of every second or third couplet. In the course of the entertainment a number of young ladies and older men execute the requisite number of breakdowns, and sing the usual allowance of popular songs with choruses. The exhuberant Misses WORRELL engage in a sisterly competition for supremacy of time and limb, and attack the green and tender susceptibilities of their enthusiastic admirers and the English language with vigor, and conquer both with equal thoroughness. CHURCHILL once called MOSSOP, the Irish actor, whose ennunciation was thick and labored, "a distiller of syllables." These spirited actresses are distillers of syllables—and the product of their still is not always proof. These young ladies indulge, moreover, to an unlimited extent in an abominable habit of directing their gestures and conversation to the audience, or favored portions of it, and of interpolating the cant and bar-room phrases of the day in everything they utter. These things must be amended if they would prosper for all time, and they are not then perhaps, devoid of ambition. At present, nevertheless, it appears to be satisfied with the shrieks and stampings of the populace after an unusually pronounced "jig." The WORRELLS of course monopolize the best parts at their theatre, and it is but natural that they should—they pay their money and have their choice, and really it is well that there is a choice somewhere. Between them and [illegible] of their Company, there [illegible] public [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

THE REMOVAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

All statements to the contrary notwithstanding, I am enabled to authoritatively reiterate my previous statement that Attorney-General STANBERY's forthcoming opinion regarding the power of military commanders to remove civil officers in the Southern States will assert, in effect, that they cannot be removed without previously having been found guilty of impeding reconstruction by a Military Commission. In a letter to a private citizen on this subject, he expresses the opinion that any one thus found guilty is amenable to punishment, and while not venturing to foreshadow the action of the Government in the premises, expresses himself in such a manner as to leave no other inference than that it is his opinion that the District Commanders have the power to remove civil officers, after proper trial, as provided for by the act itself.

DEFALCATIONS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The defalcation of the Sub-Treasurer appears to be not the only one in New-Orleans, as the late United States Marshal's accounts, on being overhauled, show discrepancies through which the Government will perhaps lose several hundred thousand dollars. The friends of the inculpated parties claim that the moneys which are not forthcoming were transferred from New-York to New-Orleans and deposited in the First National Bank of that city but a short time before it broke, and that the bondsmen of the Marshal are willing and ready to account for everything satisfactorily. The funds originally came into the hands of the Marshal through seizures, among which was the ship *Dashing Wave*, and an order has been issued by the District Court of Louisiana, directed to C. KNOX, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, now in charge of the United States Sub-Treasury, and CHARLES CASE, Receiver of the Bank, to produce in Court the books of the Treasury and Bank showing the deposits of the Marshal during the year 1865, when the alleged defalcation is said to have occurred.

ORDERED TO MEXICO.

Instructions from the State Department have been forwarded to Minister CAMPBELL to proceed at once to Mexico and seek and take up his residence near the Juarez Government, but recent information from the Rio Grande warrants the prediction that he will not be able to reach his destination before Ortega, Juarez's opponent, will be proclaimed Constitutional President of the Republic.

VIRGINIA RAILROADS.

Two separate meetings were held in Alexandria, Va., yesterday, by the representatives of the Orange and Alexandria and the Manassas Gap Railroad Companies, respectively, with a view to consummate the consolidation of the Companies. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Orange and Alexandria Road, their President, JOHN S. BARBOUR, presided. At the meeting of the bondholders of the Manassas Gap Road $540,000 worth of stock, a majority, was represented. J. C. MCGUIRE, Esq., who is one of the heaviest holders of preferred bonds, presided. The terms on which consolidation should be consummated were discussed, and it was decided to submit to the Orange and Alexandria Company two propositions, one of which, it is likely, will be accepted by them. The first was: To receive and exchange the present bonds for the face—that is, the amount called for on the face, without any interest; the second, to receive the bonds at 62½ per cent. flat—that is, including all the interest due on them. These twenty-year bonds have about thirteen and a half years to run, and there is due on them about six and a half years' interest, at the rate of seven per cent.

STRIKE OF COLORED LABORERS.

A number of colored laborers employed in one of the lumber yards of this city have struck for higher wages, and their example will be followed by a number of other employes not only in the lumber yards but other branches of public interest. Since the recent municipal election the freedmen have given evidence of a desire in many instances to be placed on a footing with the whites employed in similar capacities. They have heretofore labored at a comparatively small remuneration, but now claim an advance in their wages.

THE BANKRUPT REPORTER.

The *Bankrupt Reporter* is the title of a periodical soon to be established here, which, as its name indicates, will chronicle all of the proceedings under the Bankrupt Act which may transpire in the North and South.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROADS.

Information received from North Carolina announces the fact that proceedings will soon be instituted to force the railroads of that State, in which the State has an interest, into bankruptcy, as they are insolvent in reality and are only allowed to keep in running order through the sufferance of their creditors.

SUBDIVIDING LAND IN VIRGINIA.

A meeting of Virginia land owners was held in Alexandria yesterday at which resolutions were adopted to urge upon the land owners of that State the advantage of subdividing their lands into tracts of such size as will meet the demands of the market, to gather information of the location, soil and character of the lands so offered for sale and the prices of the same, and also to establish agencies in the leading cities of the United States and in foreign countries where it may be deemed necessary. Also, for the organization of the Virginia Land Company, with authority to receive subscriptions of land at fairly estimated values.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF A PRIZE FIGHTER.

The combatants in the prize fight yesterday were brought to this city last night, and COLLYER was immediately conveyed to his home in Baltimore. AARON's injuries, although not of such a nature as to affect him in the ring, are seriously troubling him now, and his physicians express a fear that he will not recover. The blows of COLLYER on AARON's left side, evidently delivered with the intent of killing him, may probably prove fatal, as his heart was jarred from its place and his left lung mashed to a jelly.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The following is an extract from a letter received here from P. H. CONGER, United States Agent for the Yanckton Indians. The agency is situated fourteen miles from Fort Randall, on the Missouri River. The letter bears date of June 5, and the extract reads:

"There is a great deal of trouble here with the Indians. Fort Randall, opposite my agency, was attacked yesterday; one man shot and thirty-seven horses taken by hostile Indians. All the white men at my agency are on guard. We have no soldiers."

The Post-office Department to-day received the following:

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
STAGE DEPOT, NORTH PLATTE,
NEBRASKA, June 8, 1867.

Hon. Geo. W. McLellan, Second Assistant Postmaster, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I this day, by request of WELLS, FARGO & Co., forward you one box of mutilated letters and mail-bags. You will observe that a portion of the former are saturated with the blood of one of our drivers and a passenger, who were murdered by Indians while on the coach from Denver to this point. Passengers and mails are accumulating here to a large extent. To-morrow we start in company three coaches with passengers and mail, accompanied by a guard of our employes, who we expect will be compelled to fight their way through. I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, HENRY MORROW, Agent.

THE JAPANESE RAM STONEWALL.

The ram *Stonewall*, recently purchased from the Government by the Japanese Commissioners, for the Emperor of Japan, is now being fitted out, workmen being engaged on her, and it is expected she [illegible] the middle of August. Commander [illegible] will go out in command of her.

having received the necessary leave of absence therefor. Her guns, which were on board when she was brought to the yard, will be replaced.

OVERFLOW OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A dispatch received at the Post-office Department, to-day from Leavenworth, states that the Pacific Railroad is overflowed from Junction City to Salina about sixty miles, and that several bridges have been destroyed. A large quantity of mail matter remains at these two points, and it is thought that the road will be impassible for about two weeks. The Department has ordered the transmission of the mails for the present, by other means.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

According to the law and the opinion of Judge FISHER, when a jury has been impaneled and a cause commenced, the trial continues until finished, notwithstanding the intervention of a new term. Only three jurors have as yet been sworn in in the Surratt case, and the prospect is not promising that a jury will be procurrd to-morrow. If not, the proceedings thus far, it is thought by lawyers, will amount to nothing practically, as the June term of the Criminal Court will begin on Monday, and the case will have to be commenced anew.

BUSINESS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has ordered a withdrawal, on behalf of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, under the receiving act of Congress of July 28, 1866, of all the odd sections within the enlarged limits of five miles on each side of the road, commencing at a point on the State line north of Gainesville, and diagonally traversing the State of Arkansas, *via* Little Rock, to the Texas boundary near Fulton.

The Commissioner submitted for signature seventy-four patents in favor of the Pottowatomie Indian reserves, issued under the Pottowatomie Treaty of the 15th of November, 1861. The aggregate area of the tracts covered by these patents is about 11,500 acres, in the State of Kansas, Topeka Land District. He has also submitted one for a selection of PETER ROY, made under the Chippewa Treaty of the 7th of April, 1866, for 80 acres in the St. Cloud Land District, Minnesota.

BRITISH SAILORS RESCUED.

Our Consul at Funchal, Madeira, announces the arrival at this port of the American ship *Norwester*, of Boston, to land the crew, twenty-one persons, of the late British ship *Salem*, of Hull, England, which sprang a leak and foundered on the 9th inst. The *Salem* was bound from Cardiff to Philadelphia, laden with railroad iron, chalk and sundries.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The conscience fund of the Treasury Department was increased to-day by the reception of $100 from St. Louis, $10 from Holyoke Mass., and $40 in coin certificates from New-York.

MINISTER OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Mr. A. MAZEL was to-day presented to the President as Minister Resident of the Netherlands during the absence of Mr. ROEST DE LIMBURG, when Mr. MAZEL addressed the following to the President:

MR. PRESIDENT: The King, my august sovereign, having at heart that the leave of absence granted to his envoy, Mr. ROEST DE LIMBURG, should not occasion any interruption in the relations of friendship and good understanding which so happily exist between the Netherlands and the United States of America, has deigned to accredit me temporarily near your Excellency in the quality of Minister Resident. In delivering to you, Mr. President, the letter of my Sovereign, accrediting my temporary mission, I venture to express the hope that the official relations which I shall have the honor to hold with the Government of the United States may contribute to draw still more closely the ties which unite two nations which appreciate each other.

My best efforts will tend to attain that result. Any coöperation which the Government of your Excellency shall please to lend me to this end, will be, I can give you the assurance, estimated at its just value in the Netherlands.

To which the President replied:

Mr. MAZEL: I receive you with much pleasure, as a temporary occupant of the post which has been filled so long and with so much propriety by Mr. DE LIMBURG. The Government, as well as the people of the Netherlands, are so considerate, so prudent, and so constant in their good will toward the United States, that I cannot apprehend a possibility that anything will occur during your residence with us to disturb the good relations which have always existed between the two countries. I trust that that residence may prove advantageous to your country and agreeable to your Sovereign.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Col. N. H. Davis, Assistant Inspector-General, granted six months' leave. Brevet Major John H. Page, Third Infantry, four months' leave, with permission to go beyond sea. Surgeon P. G. S. Ten Broeck has been relieved from duty in the Department of California, and ordered to report to Surgeon-General. Second Lieut. F. Town, Eleventh Infantry, has been ordered to temporary duty in the Freedmen's Bureau. Second Lieut. John T. O'Brien, Thirtieth Infantry, ordered to report for duty to Gen. Canby. Second Lieut. T. H. Hopwood, Tenth Infantry, ordered before the Retiring Board. The following medical officers—Assistant Surgeons recently appointed—have been assigned to duty, viz.: J. H. Barcholf and George S. Rose ordered to report to Gen. Schofield; A. C. Girard to Gen. Pope; B. B. Wilson to Gen. Ord; A. M. Crooknite to Gen. Sheridan. N. M. O'Reilly, P. F. Asepell, C. De Witt, F. Le B. Monroe and B. F. Pope to Gen. Meade. George H. Gunn is assigned to duty at Carlisle Barracks. J. F. Louderdale in Department of California. R. Powell in Department of Columbia. A. D. Wilson to the recruiting rendezvous in New-York. J. E. Wilcox to the recruiting rendezvous at Newport.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Chaplain Geo. D. Henderson has been detached from the *Brooklyn*, on the arrival of the *Guerriere*, when he will report for duty on the latter vessel. Anson Keen and Wm. P. Burke have been appointed Acting Boatswains in the Navy. First Assistant Engineer Geo. J. Burnap has been ordered to duty as instructor of Acting Third Assistant Engineers, ordered to the New-York Navy-yard from the Naval Academy. Second Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harris has been ordered to duty as instructor of Acting Third Assistant Engineers ordered to the Boston Navy-yard from the Academy. Acting Ensign E. H. Miller is ordered to iron-clad duty at New-Orleans, La. Acting Master Wm. H. Mayer is placed on waiting orders.

The Republican Conference in Richmond.

The following is the call for a State Convention which was unanimously signed at the meeting of Republicans in Richmond, Va., on the 11th inst.:

To the Unconditional Union Men of Virginia:

The Republican Executive State Committee and the undersigned citizens of the State of Virginia, who here avow ourselves unconditional Union men and members of the great Republican Party of the United States, call upon others of like condition, as common sufferers, not to throw away this golden opportunity to rescue ourselves, our children and the State from the hands of those who have brought nothing but ruin, desolation, want and wretchedness upon our land, to meet in council at Richmond, as more convenient than Charlottesville, on the 1st day of August next, at 12 M., in the African Church, for the purpose of extending and perfecting the organization of the Republican Party, commenced by the Convention assembled at Richmond on the 17th of April last.

This call is signed by the Republican State Committee, and by Gov. PEIRPOINT, JOHN MINOR BOTTS, PEYTON COLES, of Albemarle; LEWIS MCKENZIE, of Alexandria; Col. W. W. FORBES, Col. C. S. LEWIS, and some three hundred others.

Registration in Virginia.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued the following circular of instructions to the registrars in Virginia:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, (State of Virginia,)
RICHMOND, Va., June 10, 1867.

The Commanding-General directs that the registration of voters be prosecuted with as much dispatch as may be consistent with a full and fair registration. It is his opinion that not more than six days will be required for the first session of the Board in any district, and not more than one or two days for the second session. He desires the whole work to be completed, and the revised returns sent to Richmond, on or before the last day of July.

Very respectfully, S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

An order will be issued in a few days giving final instructions to registrars relative to questions to be propounded to voters, which will be the last order previous to the commencement of registration.

The dates for registry have been fixed at intervals between the 17th and 25th, all through the State, the latest time allowed being the 25th, by which time it is expected that the registry will have been completed.

President Johnson's Acceptance of the Masons' Invitation.

The President's note, accepting the invitation of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Massachusetts, is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1867.

Chas. C. Dame, Esq., G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have received your letter of the 25th ultimo, conveying to me the fraternal invitation of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to attend the dedication of their new Masonic Temple in Boston on the 24th inst. It will afford me much pleasure to witness these most interesting ceremonies, and if in the meantime nothing occurs to prevent, I will be present with you on that day.

Accept assurances of my appreciation of the compliment of the invitation, and believe me, dear sir, to be truly and fraternally yours,

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Proposed Telegraph Lines in China.

In connection with the magnificent trade which the Pacific Mail steamships are opening up between California, Japan and China, the following in regard to the progress of telegraphic enterprise in the East is not without interest. The reference appears in the London and China *Telegraph* of the 27th ult.:

"The East India Telegraph Company of New-York, which proposes to lay a telegraph cable from Hong Kong to Shanghai, touching at the intermediate open ports, has commenced sending out materials, and has desired its agent in London—Mr. F. C. G. RITSO—to enter into a contract for the manufacture, laying and guaranteeing for a certain period, of a submarine cable. Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, and Mr. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, have instructed the American Minister at Peking, and the Admiral in command of the China station, to render every assistance in their power to this enterprise. The Company is not intended to be purely American; it is anxious to be international, and arrangements are now being entered into to give to parties in England a share in its control. It is to be hoped it will receive the support of our China houses, and that English and American interests in China will be equally promoted by these means.

A Strange Death—The Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at No. 134 East Thirteenth-street on the body of Mrs. ELLEN HEENAN, a native of Ireland, aged 66 years, when the following evidence was taken:

Dr. DUGGAN testified that he had been attending the woman professionally for the past ten days; that she had been in the last stages of consumption, and death might be expected to ensue at any moment; that on yesterday he was called to visit her, and on his arrival found her dead. He was told by some of the women that deceased had burst a blood vessel, and by others that she was cut. He noticed a bandage on the left arm over the elbow, and causing it to be removed, found there a recently incised wound.

Ann Stevens testified that at nine o'clock in the morning, while they were washing the deceased, she found on the mantel a razor wrapped in a piece of paper, and there was blood on both the paper and razor.

Margaret Griffen, a sister-in-law of the deceased, deposed that she had been in the room with the deceased since Tuesday last, expecting her to die momentarily; all of Thursday night sat up with deceased, and at three o'clock, thinking her much worse, sent Mr. Heenan to call a Mrs. Garner, who came down, and found the blood on the arm, which was the first that witness knew of the circumstance; the razor the witness never saw until yesterday after it was found by Ann Stevens; Mr. Heenan, the husband, was in the room all of Thursday night.

The last witness was *Bridget Garner*, who testified that at eleven o'clock Thursday night deceased appeared quite lively; yesterday morning, when she came down at the call of Mr. Heenan, deceased said to witness, "Look at the blood," and witness then noticed blood on her arm and on the floor; the cut on the arm she knew nothing of until told of it by others; she never knew of any trouble between deceased and her husband; the latter drank occasionally, but was not abusive.

Upon this evidence the Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to her death by reason of hemorrhage from a cut in the arm; but whether said cut was inflicted by herself or others they are unable to determine."

It further appears, although not upon the record, that when Dr. DUGGAN was called yesterday morning it was for the purpose of having him give the burial certificate, which, owing to the circumstances he found surrounding the case, he refused to do, and notified the Coroner.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

"ALL RIGHT" CONVALESCENT.—The little Japanese gymnast, "All Right," is recovering rapidly from the effects of his recent fall at the Academy. Dr. CARNOCHAN yesterday pronounced him out of danger, and, although he was not sitting up, because it was not deemed prudent yet to permit him to do so, we are informed that he felt very much like doing so. Numerous visitors yesterday, as on the day before, called to inquire after him, many of them ladies who were present when the accident occurred. Among others, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, whose kindness before and since the accident has completely won the little fellow's heart, visited him yesterday. The day before, when she came to see him, he did not recognize her; but yesterday he knew her at once and anxiously besought Mr. BANKS, one of the proprietors of the exhibition, to explain to her that it was not through any fault of his own that he had fallen; which Mr. BANKS did, greatly to "All Right's" delight. Miss KELLOGG has taken great interest in the child since he has been performing here. He frequently came to her box at the Academy, when not engaged on the stage, and she made him some valuable presents. She pleased him greatly on one occasion when he called at her house, by playing on the banjo for him the barbarous air which his father plays when the boy is on the ladder. The accomplished lady has reduced it to a civilized and melodious measure. We are informed that the child will speedily be ready to resume his performances.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF RAILROAD IRON.—During the past ten days a large amount of railroad iron of the pattern known as the T rail, belonging to the rolling mill of the Messrs. CORNELL, in Eleventh-street, has been lying on the pier at the foot of that street, East River, awaiting shipment. Two days ago an examination of the iron was had, and it was discovered that twelve tons of it had been stolen—when or by whom it seemed impossible to say. The case was turned over to Officer MCGIVNEY, of the Eleventh Precinct, who on yesterday succeeded in recovering six tons of the iron, discovering it in the store of JOHN RAIRDEN, No. 121 Lewis-street. RAIRDEN was enabled to exculpate himself by giving such description of the man from whom he purchased it as to lead to the identification and arrest of PATRICK MCMANN, who was brought before Justice SHANDLEY, at Essex Market, yesterday, but he was able to account satisfactorily for his possession of the iron and was discharged, leaving the officer, however, with a further clue, which they hope will lead in a day or two to the detection of the guilty party.

THE CENTRAL PARK CONCERT TO-DAY.—The following is the programme for the Central Park concert to-day by the Central Park Band, led by HARVEY B. DODWORTH, commencing at 3½ P. M. There will be no postponement except on account of the weather, if it should not be pleasant:

	Salutatory	Park March
1.	Overture—Poet and Peasant	Suppe
2.	Passion Flower Waltz	Coote
3.	Gems from German Song	Dodworth
4.	March Gonfalon	Dodworth
5.	Overture Der Tannhauser	Wagner
6.	Polka Passageno	Stasney
7.	Grand Selection from Le Postillon d'Longumeau	Adam
8.	March of the 22d	Dodworth
9.	Quadrille, New Melodien	Strauss
10.	Collocation, Field Flowers	Dodworth
11.	Galop, Rock Spring	Dodworth
	Finale	Home Thoughts

FOUNDLINGS AND INFANTICIDE.—On Tuesday evening a man and woman called at the Worden House, corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery, where they obtained a room, and registered themselves as "W. J. SCOTT, wife and child, of Flushing, L. I." The following morning they left, and soon after the chambermaid found a male infant, about two months old, snugly ensconced in bed. The little castaway was surrendered to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities.....JULIA CURTIS, a domestic in the employ of HIRAM ANDERSON, of No. 38 West Twenty-first-street, found, on Thursday night, a male child in the hallway. The infant was taken to Police Headquarters by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police. ...The body of a new-born infant was found yesterday morning in the vault of No. 212 First-avenue, when Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest.

LECTURE LAST EVENING.—Rev. J. G. OWENS lectured last evening before a small audience at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing-sts., his subject being, "The Doctrines of Romanism." The lecturer devoted the larger part of the time to severe denunciations leveled at the famous articles in the creed of Pope Pius the Fourth. At the conclusion of the discourse, the chairman of the occasion, Rev. Dr. DOWLING, read a resolution of thanks from the audience to the able lecturer, expressing as well, their heartfelt wishes for his safe return to his native land for which he sails to-day. After a brief and touching response by Rev. Mr. OWENS, the meeting was dismissed.

CHILD MISSING.—The son of Mr. HENRY VAN WORMER, of the Erie Railway, a bright little lad of 10 years of age, is lost. He is of light complexion and blue eyes. When last seen wore a suit of gray mixed cloth and cap of same material. His name is FREDERIC VAN WORMER. He was employed in the telegraph office, No. 145 Broadway. If any person has seen, or knows the whereabouts of the boy, he will do a deed of kindness by notifyng his father at No. 241 Broadway.

MINOR ITEMS.—JAMES THOMPSON, a butcher, died suddenly yesterday morning, at No. 203 East Eighty-second-street, caused by disease of the heart. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest....GEO. HOLLOWAY was arrested yesterday, by Officer MURRAY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on board the Providence steamer, on a charge of stealing a horse from WEST & SMITH, of New-London, Conn. The horse was found in his possession. The prisoner was sent back for trial.....Officer PATRICK CROGAN, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was accidently shot in the arm yesterday, by a boy named DUDGEON, in One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Second-av. The ball cannot be found, but the wound is not dangerous.

FATAL CASE OF SUN-STROKE.—Yesterday noon an unknown man, apparently about 25 years of age, dropped dead in the street on the corner of Grand and Elm streets, supposed to be the result of the heat. The body was removed to the morgue for identification, by order of Coroner WILDEY, who will hold an inquest. Deceased is supposed to have been a house painter. A full description of the person of the deceased will be found in the official notice by the Coroner, on the fifth page of the TIMES.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Tuesday a little boy four years of age, named JOHN NICHOLLS, while playing on the back stoop of his father's residence, at No. 259½ Hudson-street, lost his cap over the rail ing, and by endeavoring to reach over to get it lost his balance and fell into the area, a distance of twelve feet, inflicting injuries that on yesterday resulted in death. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest late in the afternoon, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts here stated.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last evening, at 7:30 o'clock, a German named HEINRICH ASLESHAGERS residing in First-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, attempted to end his existence by taking Paris-green. Before a fatal result had ensued, the fact was discovered, and the proper remedies applied. The patient was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

FIRE IN WEST BROADWAY.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the second floor of premises No. 76 West Broadway, occupied by FRANCIS FRANKENSTEIN and family. The flames derived their origin from a child playing with matches near a bed, which was set on fire. Mrs. FRANKENSTEIN was severely burned while rescuing her child. Damages, $200; insured for $600 in the Williamsburgh City Company.

FIRE IN SECOND-AVENUE.—Last night, at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame house in Second-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, owned by ANGELINE GUNNE, and a damage of $200 occured before the flames were subdued; fully insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The fire was so evidently the work of an incendiary that the Fire-Marshal will at once institute an investigation.

PERSONAL.—Hon. T. J. PITT, President; Rev. J. N. MCJILTON, Superintendent, and Col. W. D. MCJILTON and Committee, of the Baltimore School Board; also, a Committee of the Baltimore Water Works, are now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Major Waller, of the British Army, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio; Dr. Temple, of St. Louis, and Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARIOUS RAID ON A PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—Sometime within the past two weeks the residence of HORACE B. CLAFLIN, No. 41 Pierrepont-street, on the Heights, was burglariously entered, the family being absent in the country, and robbed of a large amount of property. The discovery was accidently made by Officer REED, of the Forty-first Precinct, about noon yesterday, and Mr. CLAFLIN, who was in New-York, was notified of the circumstances. The extent of the robbery is not yet known, though it is believed to be very large. The rogues effected an entrance to the house through a rear basement window, which they wrenched open.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, an action was brought by ELIZA A. HENDRICKSON against JOHN DAWSON, on the charge of breach of marriage promise. Both parties were members of the DeKalb-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The defendant, a widower with one child, paid his addresses to the lady, and, as is alleged, proposed marriage and was accepted. He subsequently married another lady. The jury in the case gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,000.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—Coroner SMITH yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of an infant found on the shore, between Hunter's Point and Greenpoint, at an early hour in the morning. The body was considerably decomposed. A verdict of death from unknown causes was rendered. The report that a cord was attached to the neck of the infant had no foundation. The neck was discolored by decomposition.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Officer GEER, of the Brooklyn Central Police Squad, yesterday, arrested a young German named ERNEST METZGER, on the charge of stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $300 from RICHARD MCAVOY, who resides in Liberty-avenue, East New-York. METZGER was engaged as a teamster. He was brought before Justice CORNWELL and committed to answer.

NEW-JERSEY.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEY.—The apportionment of the State appropriation for the public schools of Hudson County for the year 1867, is $10,492 95. The apportionment of this amount to the several cities and townships is as follows:

	No. Children.	Amount.
Bergen	1,741	$803 78
Bayonne	858	396 12
Greenville	450	207 76
Harrison	766	353 64
Kearny	171	78 95
Hoboken	1,275	588 64
Hudson	3,468	1,601 10
Jersey City	11,027	5,090 93
North Bergen	626	289 00
Union	518	239 15
West Hoboken	869	401 20
Weehawken	72	33 24
Uniontown	889	410 44
Total	22,730	$10,493 95

SUPPOSED SUICIDE ON ACCOUNT OF DISAPPOINTED LOVE.—A young widow woman, acting as housekeeper for a Mr. MITCHELL, at Pinebrook, disappeared on Tuesday night last, leaving behind her a letter in which she stated that she was about to drown herself. The reason assigned was that she loved a young man, also in the employ of Mr. MITCHELL, who refused to return her affection. Since then no trace of her has been found, and it is therefore supposed that she has drowned herself.

To the Charitable.

I hereby certify that Mrs. ELIZABETH CALDWELL, aged 84 years, is and has been for many years afflicted with epileptic fits. She is now also palsied, and entirely helpless. Mrs. CALDWELL belongs to a very respectable family, and was formerly in good circumstances. She is now entirely dependent for support and care upon an only daughter, who labors night and day to support her mother. They have been lately ejected from respectable rooms in Barrow-street on account of inability to pay the rent promptly, and are now occupying a very small, and inconvenient, and unhealthy room in the rear part of No. 10 Jones-street. Mrs. CALDWELL and her daughter are respectable, and eminently worthy the charity and assistance of the public.

ALONZO J. CHADSEY, M. D.,
No. 288 Spring-street, New-York City.

American Waltham Watches.

"This country has reason to be proud of this splendid specimen of American operative genius and enterprise. That it will work a revolution in the watch manufacturing of the world no one can doubt who examines the operations of the Waltham Establishment, for it turns out watch movements at just about one-half the cost of imported movements—beside the uniform reliability of the machine-made watches must give them a great advantage over all others wherever known. A poor timepiece of the machine make will be as rare in the future as a good one of hand make has been heretofore, for machinery is arbitrary in its performance, and can make a perfect article just as easy as one that is worthless. It will be a cause of congratulation if this highly useful American enterprise shall have the effect of driving out of market the thousands of trashy foreign articles, miscalled time-keepers, by furnishing so excellent and economical a substitute."—*New-York Times.*

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.

For further information address the agents,
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
NO. 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN WATCHES AT FACTORY PRICES.—T. B. BYNNER, No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

BARTLETT'S Reversible Sewing-machines run backward or forward. Reversible presser foot, &c. A new style at $55. General office, 569 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies of Delicate Constitution

And uncertain health, are strenuously advised to throw aside the nauseous and useless preparations with which they are accustomed to drug themselves, and test the hygeian, body-and-mind strengthening virtues of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Its regulating properties are wonderful, and as a remedy for the languor, nausea, tremors, convulsions, hysteria, &c., which often accompany the development of womanhood, it has no equal either among the prescriptions of the faculty or advertised medicines. For the many distressing feelings which usher in and often follow the period of maternity, and also for the painful and dangerous symptoms which sometimes accompany "change of life," HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are earnestly recommended. No other restorative seems to suit so well the constitution and the organization of the feebler sex. In all cases of female debility, where there is a want of brisk vital action, the BITTERS produce a most important change—relieving local weakness and reëstablishing the general health. For sale by all druggists. New-York office No. 36 Dye-st.

An Agreeable and most Desirable Improvement has recently been perfected in CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, growth, and strength to the weakest Hair; stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fancy goods dealers and fashionable hair dressers. The Trade supplied by the wholesale Druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

To Clothing Buyers.

If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 542 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Relief and Health to Your Children.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children relieves the child from pain; invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture Cures promptly and thoroughly fever and ague, intermittent and remittent fevers. Give it a trial. Sold everywhere.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Healthy Breast Milk and Comstock's Rational Food are the same in chemical ingredients and equally nourishing for infants. Sold at 57 Cortlandt-st.

Hull's Demulcent and Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Interesting to Travelers—The New Dentifrice.

DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS; just the thing for traveling; neat and convenient; no spilling or wasting; recommended by the first dentists. Sold by the Druggists. Office No. 767 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

Curtains.

A SPECIALTY, AT
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

With a Box of
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF
you are safe from a cold.

5,000 Pieces
MUSQUITO NETS AND LACES,
For sale at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

A. x. a. x. a. x. a. x. a. x. a. x. a. x.

SHOES FOR TENDER FEET,
AND EVERY STYLE OF SUMMER SHOE,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS', 434 Broadway, cor. Howard.

Musquito Canopies, Rings, &c.—All the different styles, with nets and bobinet, at
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Ladies, Miller's Celebrated Shoe Establishment is still at No. 387 Canal-st., where you can obtain all the various styles at moderate prices. After July 1, Union-square.

A Hundred Styles of Straw Hats—Plain, ornate, elegant, piquant, captivating, cool, and all new this season. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Important to Soda-Water Drinkers.—Drink the soda-water made from the Old Tea Spring, by Dr. LEATHE, 146 Chatham-st. Dealers supplied.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

BARNES—PERINE.—On Thursday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Albert G. Lawson, EDWARD BARNES to CARRIE S., eldest daughter of Robert S. Perine, all of this City.

BRUYN—BUTTERS.—In St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 11, by Rev. George Waters, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. W. Sayres, CHAS. D. BRUYN to JESSIE BUTTERS, daughter of the late Archibald and Mary C. Butters, of New-York.

BELLAMY—BEEBE.—On Tuesday, June 11, at New-Haven, Conn., by Rev. Hubbard Beebe, assisted by Rev. Mr. Gregory, ALBERT BELLAMY, of New-York, to LOTTIE E. BEEBE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

COCHRAN—O'FARRELL.—On Thursday, June 13, at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. T. McK. Brown, ROBERT COCHRAN, Esq., of New-York, to JENNETTE C., youngest daughter of Thomas O'Farrell, of Belfast, Ireland.

CAMPBELL—HEARSEY.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, June 6, by Rev. Samuel J. Evans, of Saco, Me., THOMAS PEARSALL CAMPBELL to CATHARINE B. C. HEARSEY, daughter of the late Dr. Isaac P. Hearsey, U. S. A.

DANFORTH—JENKINS.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. Matthias Lusk, Mr. GEORGE H. DANFORTH, of New-York, to Miss EMMELINE Y. JENKINS, daughter of the late William B. Jenkins, Esq.

D'HUMIERES—KELLY.—On Tuesday, May 28, at Aurillac, France, by Monseigneur La Camière, formerly Bishop of Guadaloupe, AYMERIC Visconte D'HUMIERES to NORA, daughter of Robert E. Kelly.

GRIFFIN—HOYT.—At Fishkill, N. Y., on Thursday, by Rev. Francis M. Kip, D. D., Rev. GEORGE H. GRIFFIN, of Milford, Conn., to KATIE L., daughter of Samuel A. Hoyt, Esq. No cards.

HARRAL—CRISSY.—On Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgeport, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Peet, assisted by Rev. Eaton W. Maxcy, EDWARD WRIGHT HARRAL to Miss JULIA CRISSY.

SMITH—MCGAW.—At the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. Dr. Adams, W. FLEMING SMITH to HELEN, daughter of John A. McGaw, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Thursday, June 13, HENRY PAUL BROWN, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge, No. 330, Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, Manhattan Lodge, No. 68, and Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brothers, Dr. Chas. D. and John Brown, No. 70 Amity-st., Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BONNETT.—At the residence of Isaac Coutant, Tarrytown, on Thursday, June 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH BONNETT, relict of Daniel Bonnett, in the 88th year of her age.

Funeral services at the family burial-ground, upper New-Rochelle, this (Saturday) morning, June 15, at 11½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CARTWRIGHT.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, June 12, GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT, in the 82d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

CAMERON.—On Tuesday, June 4, at Locust Grove, Kansas, JAMES, son of Allen Cameron.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 3 Hamilton-place, Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

HESPE.—At his late residence, after a long and severe illness, DIEDERICH HERMAN HESPE, from Bremen, Germany.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning from No. 50 East 4th-st., at 10 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HUBBARD.—Suddenly, at Ludlowville, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 11, Mrs. MARY K. HUBBARD, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, A. S. Barnes, corner of Clinton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, (this day, (Saturday,) the 15th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

KING.—On Thursday, June 13, Dr. LUCIEN E. KING, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 100 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jersey City at 1 o'clock.

MILLER.—On Tuesday, May 28, at Nice, Italy, of consumption, MARY E., youngest daughter of Sarah R. and the late Jonathan Miller, in the 23d year of her age.

SCHERMERHORN.—At Pau, France, on Wednesday, April 17, ELIZABETH, wife of Alfred Schermerhorn, of this City.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

THOMSON.—On Friday, June 14, GEORGE WILLIE, youngest son of George and Amelia Thomson.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Sunday, June 16, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 7 Wall-st.

WHITE.—On Thursday morning, June 13, at Suffern, Rockland County, Hon. JAMES W. WHITE, in the 61st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning, June 17, at 10 o'clock. The friends of his family and those of his sons-in-law, John Mack and George E. Walker, are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

WOODWORTH.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, June 13, MARY G., wife of William V. Woodworth, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father-in-law, Hon. W. W. Woodworth, are invited to attend her funeral at St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, this day, (Saturday,) the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 140.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 11, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Stanton-street, East River, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, short dark hair, full face, side whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, heavy cloth coat, ribbed vest, light woolen pants, good boots. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 141.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 14, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, aged about twenty-eight years, slight built, dark hair, blue eyes, good teeth, medium face, no whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, gray vest, gray pants, Congress gaiters, white socks. Found on the person the following articles: A bunch of keys, white-handled knife, a hand looking-glass, with the letters M W on it. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

The largest assortment, best styles and place to buy in this City, and prices less. Money returned if not pleased.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SHARES $100 EACH.

The subscription books to the Capital Stock are now open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

☞ The principal part of the Capital being subscribed, the Commissioners will shortly close the books. Persons desirous of securing some of the Stock should make their application at once, personally, or by letter directed to National Trust Company, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

The payments for Stock in this Company are unusually easy. Parties desiring to do so can pay in full, at once, and be allowed interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

☞ Small subscriptions, as well as large ones, are received.

The payments are as follows:
At time of subscribing 25 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.
Aug. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.
Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
Feb. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.

The average date of the above payments is Sept. 12, 1867.

ELISHA A. PACKER, JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
THOMAS W. SHANNON, HENRY C. CARTER,
THOMAS B. READ, Commissioners.

The success of other Trust Companies, and the high prices of their stocks in the market, are sufficient evidence of the profitable character of the business, and the Trustees feel justified in recommending the stock of this Company to capitalists and others seeking a safe investment.

It is believed that the stock of this Company is more desirable than that of most other moneyed corporations, and as safe as Government Securities; that the increase in the value of the stock will be more rapid than Government Bonds, and the dividends quite equal to, if they do not exceed, the interest of such bonds.

STRAWBERRY AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

in aid of
ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH,
to be held at the
EVERETT ROOMS,
Broadway, corner 34th-st.,
on
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
June 18 and 19, 1867.

MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S BAND,
commencing at 7 o'clock each evening.

Tickets of admission for both evenings, 25 cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row. F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SPRING DEBILITY.

A PERMANENT TONIC
LIKE THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
Which supplies the
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
WILL CURE DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL WEAKNESSES,
And relieve that feeling of
"ALL GONENESS"
So peculiar at this time of year.
Pamphlets free. Sold by all druggists. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.
THE NORTHERN MONTHLY
AND NEW-JERSEY MAGAZINE.
JULY.
NOW READY.

The pith of these (3) brilliant papers on "Presidential Nominations," by JAMES PARTON, "The Life of Parke Godwin," "A Day with Richard Cobden," "The Battle of Monmouth," are part of the Rich table of contents. Send orders to

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

SALOON TABLES.

IRON-FRAME MARBLE-TOP
SALOON TABLES.
On hand and made to order, together with
ALL KINDS OF IRON FURNITURE.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York.

ALL BAD SMELLS DISAPPEAR BY USING
PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.
Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, 4 Dey-st.

TO THE HATTERS.

One hundred cases Imported Canton Hats, finished in prevailing style, creased crown, soft finish, &c.
DANIELS & HUBBARD, No. 21 Mercer-st.

SHALL WE BE FREE?—A TEST IS SOON to be made before the City juries whether the Excise Law has a right to shut up a man's mouth for the Metropolitan District and leave the people of the country counties to drink at will. The juries of an oppressed community are its last court of appeal. So say the local Courts and Magistracy, and so say the people who form the juries. For all particulars in relation to this great movement, and in regard to the organization of the Young Men's Liquor Dealers' Association, full and graphic account of the great prize fight, full reports of the great trots at the Fashion Course, special report of the billiard championship match, together with all the sporting news of the world, see WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of Saturday, June 15.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer ALLEMANNIA, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, June 15. The Mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer ST. LAURENT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 15, at 9:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.; Station O, 7:50 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, BUOYANT spirits, a keen appetite, manly vigor, perfect health, and a contented mind, can all be secured by the use of DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT and HERB BITTERS, the most perfect and reliable Spring and Summer medicine ever known. Sold by all druggists.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE, HAS RESUMED hair cutting. Studio for the manipulation of hair, whiskers, shampooing and dyeing, No. 95 Duane-st., near Broadway. Hair dye, black or brown, best in use. Sold by all druggists.

DEAN'S CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY, No. 803 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., opposite where the Peacock's are.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
Are now constructing a railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done Sept. 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, California, during 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and, at the same time, which BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the bonds of the United States *being subordinate to them.*

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of
NINE PER CENT.
and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

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REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July, A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

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VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108¾	108⅞	June, 7-30	105⅞	106
Coupon, 1881	112¾	112⅞	July, 7-30	105⅞	106
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¾	107	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119¾	....
5-20 Coupon, '62	110	110¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅝	106⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	107	107⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅞	118
5-20 " new, '65	109⅜	109⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
10-40 Registered	100	100⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅜	116⅞
10-40 Coupon	100	100⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅞	115⅞
Gold	137⅛	137¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115⅜
August, 7-30	106⅝	106⅞	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅛	115

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."

$20,000

of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,

BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JUNE 14, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $9 95 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive 5 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $6 25 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

BANKING HOUSE OF

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.
WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.
WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, payable in gold July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, COR. MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 1, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOS. H. DUGLISS.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.—These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 33 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

CINCINNATI AND INDIANA RAILROAD bonds, and Western Railroad securities generally, bought and sold by

WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

$3.000 WANTED ON IMPROVED property in Hudson City, N. J.; property valued at $7,000, and assessed for $4,500; 7 per cent. interest and liberal commissions allowed. Apply to A. H. NONES, Notary and Commissioner, No. 469 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1. German spoken.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

DIVIDENDS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 24.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company from the earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 20th day of July, 1867, to the holders of said stock as shown by the books of said Company at the close of business on the 20th of June.

The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and open on the morning of July 22, 1867.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened July 2.

C. T. CARLTON, Assistant Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS, PATTERNS and fixtures, with the business of the late Timothy Conner, deceased, brass finisher, at No. 25 Centre-st., New-York. Application to be made to GEORGE F. MERKLEE, Executor, at No. 77 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 7 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

GEO. F. MERKLEE, ALFRED B. SANDS, Executors.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A HALF INterest in the small, well-known and established jewelry and fancy goods stand at Barnum's Museum, No. 539 Broadway, now doing a splendid business; poor health reason of selling. For further particulars inquire as above.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK AND fixtures of a gentlemen's furnishing and hosiery store established over 22 years; best stand in the City, the present proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

$6.000 BY INSTALLMENTS, IN AN enterprise of rare merit, safe and legitimate. A fortune in a short time, independent of large yearly revenues. Guarantee against loss, with references. Call or address OFFICE, 43 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

A SPLENDID CHANCE—BROADWAY SAMple and Bar-room for sale cheap for cash.

WM. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF TWO HOUSES AND LOTS AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, E. D.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York—Two new three-story frame and brick basement houses and lots, situated on the east side of Leonard-st., between Nassau and Norman avs., Greenpoint. The houses are well finished, and are now rented for $650 each per annum. Terms liberal, and title undisputed. For further particulars, and photographic views, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
STORAGE GOODS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday, June 15,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of goods, to pay storage, &c., consisting of cases of boots and shoes, French mustard, London sauce, stove polish, ink, 500 reams emery paper, cigars, refrigerators, 100 stoves, 200 bird cages, &c., &c. Also household furniture, consisting in part of 25 fine feather beds, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, sofas, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) June 15, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.: Carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites in satin and reps; French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, sofas, lounges, chairs and easy chairs; curled hair, husk and straw mattresses, feather pillows, sheets, counterpanes, lace and rep curtains, velvet brussels, and ingrain carpets. Also a large assortment of banking-house and office furniture, viz.: Walnut and oak sitting and standing desks, counters, screen partitions, bookcases, chairs, tables, oil-cloths, &c.; stained glass sashes and doors, stove and pipe with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SUPERB SALE
OF
REAL SEVRES PORCELAIN CABINETS, &c.,
Relics of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI., of France.
To be sold for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital, On THURSDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, cor. 12th-st. Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
A VERY DESIRABLE GRAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, Gray Eagle stock, 8 years old, very stylish, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness and a fine saddle-horse; not afraid of music or locomotives. Sold as the owner has no further use for it.
ALSO,
A coupe, in good running order.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 15, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
1,149 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,716 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Escort*, from Palermo.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 19 AND 20, AT OUR STORE NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. EACH DAY, GREAT CLOSING SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c., &c., &c., THE IMPORTATION OF F. ZANNONI & CO.

This assortment is composed of an entire invoice just received from Italy, comprising pedestals, columns, vases and tazzas, richly carved and ornamented with real artistic and new designs. Also, the entire stock of the above firm, consisting of about 40 magnificent and valuable groups, figures and busts of Carrara marble, alabaster, Parian and bronze clocks and statuettes, classical urns, Bohemian glassware, &c., groups of animals, and a large variety of small articles of real merit and beauty. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe. On exhibition, with descriptive catalogue, Monday, June 17.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT PLEASANT VALLEY, WITH WATER-FRONT, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

PLEASANT VALLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—The residence of Judge Barnard, situated directly on the water, only five minutes from either Pleasant Valley or Fort Lee Landings. Large frame double house, containing 15 rooms, besides kitchen, &c., stables, fine hothouse and grapery, bathing-house, all in good order, twelve acres of land laid out in lawn, garden and pasturage; splendid view of the river for miles; altogether a very desirable residence for business men, as it is within half an hour's sail. Maps and permits to view the premises at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BROADWAY CORNER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—5 lots together, 105 ft. 8 in. on Broadway, 98 ft. 9 in. rear, 123 ft. 4 in. on 31st-st., and 85 ft. 6½ in. on south side. Map and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000—First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri, dated Sept. 15, 1866, and due Sept. 15, 1886, bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable July 1 and Jan. 1. These Bonds are secured by a mortgage to Charles H. Ward, of Messrs. Ward & Co., and W. H. Aldrich, Secretary of the Union Trust Company, on a complete Railroad, and on the lands belonging thereto. These Bonds are also guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which has a land grant from Congress of 55,000,000 acres.
(Hypothecated) $1,000 each.
$5,000 do. $1,000 each.
$5,000 do. $1,000 each.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, Office No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
76 BUILDING PLOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—By the New-Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes. Will sell, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 76 valuable building plots, situated as above, on Avenue V, 3d, 4th and 5th sts. The above property is surrounded by fine improvements: the neighborhood is first-class; the view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Newark City and Bay, &c. The access to this property is first-class, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes; also by dummy steam cars every hour during the day and by steamboat to the Point every hour; also, only two blocks from the Bergen Point Plank Road, one of the finest drives in Hudson County: title perfect: terms easy. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, 26 Pine-st.

L. KINDSKOPF, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD, IN FOREclosure of chattel mortgage, the one-half of bar and bar-fixtures, mirrors, oil-cloths and fixtures, &c., of liquor-store No. 564 Broadway, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M. the 15th of June inst.

J. L. HANES, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AND LARGE, AIRY rooms may be obtained in a small private family; location thirty minutes from 30th-st. depot, ten minutes from station; the house possesses all the conveniences of a city residence, besides plenty of shade; superb scenery and many advantages not usually offered; stabling if required. Address S. D., Box No. 2,389 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen can obtain board in a private family on Staten Island—second landing. Location convenient (only three-quarters of an hour to house from Whitehall) and pleasant. Terms moderate. Address B., Box No. 3,382 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR eight or ten weeks from July 15. Two large and one medium sized room are desired by a family of four ladies and one gentleman, in a house where there will be three or four other boarders. Address, with full particulars, C. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE vicinity of White Plains, from the 1st of July to the 1st of October, for two ladies and two children, aged 4 and 2 years; one large and one small room required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, B B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A private family on the bank of the Norwalk River, a beautiful and healthy place; terms reasonable; 40 miles from the City by New-Haven cars or boat. For particulars apply at No. 89½ Hester-st., in the herb-store.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, ADjoining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—EXCELLENT BOARD at a farm-house; desirable location; 39 miles from this City; large airy rooms; plenty of shade. For particulars address N. L. HAIGHT, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AT A farmhouse, 20 miles from New-York; plenty of fruit, shade, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, two hours' from New-York, and near Lake Mohegan, would let, with board, suites of rooms, neatly furnished; elegant grounds and shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling, boating, &c. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway, or address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, New-York.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family, within one hour's sail of the City. Accessible by steamboat every hour, and by cars every five minutes; house delightfully situated on the river; good boating and fishing; must room and sleep together; bath and gas; terms, $10 each. Apply to W. T., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A FEW MORE PERSONS CAN BE ACcommodated at the Ansaomink House, near the Delaware Water Gap. Apply to JAMES BELL, Jr., Experiment Mills, Penn. P. S.—Post-office in the house. No bar.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN THE pleasant village of Danbury, Conn. For information address C. M. W., Box No. 19 Danbury, Conn.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID PLOT CONSISTING OF 10 lots of ground on the 5th-av., 58th and 59th sts., fronting the contemplated square and grand entrance of the Central Park, which will probably be ornamented either by fountains or statuary, and when completed will excel as the most desirable and fashionable location either on the 5th-av. or Central Park, either for dwellings or for an elegant hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet x 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington, four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

PROSPECT-PARK LOTS ARE OFFERED at very low prices. In view of their commanding position, nearness to Wall-st., and their prospective value, parties wishing to make safe and profitable investments are invited to call on E. E. MILES, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY HIGH BASEment and sub-cellar frame house, (extra fine place in cellar) on north side of 121st-st., third house east of 3d-av.; terms accommodating. Inquire of ISAAC DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agent, 3d-av., between 122d and 123d sts. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE FULL LOT NO. 75 West 17th-st., a little west of 6th-av.; terms very easy. Apply to DANL. NOONAN, No. 266 6th-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTH-AV., ON AND BElow Central Park. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SOUTH-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near Pike-st., double lot, with front on Water-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY-BUILT residence, with or without adjoining grounds, for sale, to settle an estate, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn; 38 feet in width, (double,) three-story attic and basement, in fine order; has every convenience; neighborhood first class in all respects; house unoccupied. Can be seen at any time by applying at No. 191 President-st.

E. R. KELLOGG, Executor,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE, in one of the most desirable neighborhoods in Brooklyn; convenient to cars and ferry. No. 2 Second-place; 34 feet in width, three-story and basement; in good order and unoccupied; with or without stable. To examine apply at No. 18 Second-place; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—LARGE FINE house and four lots, in first-class neighborhood, near three lines of street cars; terms liberal. Inquire on the premises of T. J. SCHOLES, Green-av., fourth house west of Broadway, or THOS. REID & CO., No. 269 Washington-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK
by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st.

76 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 18, ON THE GROUND.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
These plots are situated on Avenue V and 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and surrounded by fine improvements. The view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island and Newark Bay.

For maps and particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard-table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residence, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK,
HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers.

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Soars, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the city, fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence of the late Wm. Lawrence, Esq., at Northampton, Mass. It is situated in a quiet street upon the bank of, and overlooking the rich meadows of the Connecticut River above Mount Holyoke, and within sixty rods of the railroad station. The house is of the first-class, nearly new, contains 14 rooms, conveniently arranged, and a high attic and observatory. There are an ample vegetable garden, a well-stocked fruit-yard, and a flower garden more fully planted and more tastefully laid out and ornamented than any in the vicinity. For particulars apply to JOSEPH BATTELL, Esq., No. 166 South-st., New-York, or to WM. HILL, proprietor, Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm in New-Jersey, 70 acres; location delightful and healthy; advantages of country seat and paying farm; fine modern dwelling, villa style; cottages for laborers and farmer, the latter just built; commanding view of Raritan and outer bay as well as inland; numerous convenient outbuildings; apple, peach and pear orchards; abundance of fruits; choicest varieties, and yields equal to place of its size anywhere; buildings built in best manner, and in good order; twenty-five miles of City; must be seen to be appreciated; price reasonable; portion can remain. Address Box No. 5,433 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, one hour (by cars or boat) from the City, a new house, 34x35 feet; containing eleven rooms, bath-room and kitchen, with hot and cold water and cellar; piazza on two sides and bay window with excellent river view; one acre of ground; three minutes' walk from depot; if not sold by the 20th of June will be to let. Inquire of WM. WALKER, Irvington, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS, very desirable locations, in Westchester County, Connecticut, New-Jersey and Long Island, with fine outbuildings, lawns, fruit, garden, shade and ornamental trees, fishing, bathing, boating, shooting, &c.

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ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Yonkers, a small house on North Broadway, in a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. PERRY, opposite Yonkers Station, or at Room No. 54 Trinity Building.

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TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRAME (FILLED in with brick to top) house, three rooms deep, 22x57, fourteen rooms in all; gas, water and other improvements; stable and other outhouses; good dry cellar; six to nine lots of ground on the banks of the Hudson River, 105th-st., west of Broadway; six miles from City Hall; five minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad or Eighth-av. Railroad; good schools and churches, groceries, &c. Rent $1,000 a year. J. DENHAM & CO., 8th-av., corner 16th-st.

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TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, TWO VERY pleasant rooms, furnished or not, in a private house, in view of the Bay, (a healthy location,) with bath, gas, &c.; within one block of three car routes that reach all the ferries. Apply on 4th-av., second brown-stone house from 22d-st.

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FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET CONVENIENT to depot on the Morris and Essex Railroad; house small and neat, furniture plain and good; garden planted; $50 per month till November. Inquire at No. 140 Water-st., up stairs, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

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Yours truly,
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The RACAHOUT DES ARABES of DELANGRENIER, 26, rue Richelieu, Paris, forms the most digestive and agreeable breakfast for delicate persons, children and convalescents. It is the *only aliment* approved by the Academy of Medicine of France against the yellow and typhus fevers. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE MARRIED and those about to marry, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery. A circular embracing all the most valuable remedies so successfully used in her extensive practice of thirty years, will be sent by mail, free, by enclosing postage stamp directed to Mme. RESTELL, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., New-York City.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office No. 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskilfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus &c.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c. &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL BE SUPPLIED, and can pay by weekly or monthly payments, for carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description, pianos, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., at BENDALL & CO.'S, corner Canal and Hudson sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI......G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner.........Saturday, Aug. 17
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY....June 22
CITY OF CORK...........WEDNESDAY...June 26
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY....June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY...July 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, June 15
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, July 6
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA..........June 19
TARIFA..........June 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, July 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency.
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD......SATURDAY, July 6
TAMPICO.........ROUSSAU......SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA..........June 15
CHICAGO..........June 29
MANHATTAN..........July 13
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE...........GREENE.....THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA........BARTON....THURSDAY, July 4
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. CHANGE OF PIER.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE.—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 East River, connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer *Dictator* for Florida. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 Williams-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO FOR THE GOLD MINES! 1867!

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE

WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.
All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, Master, will leave SATURDAY, June 22d.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR.....June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS......July 13
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........June 15 | SATURDAY......July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS. CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 20, H. LIVINGSTON, BAKER, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 25, LEO, DEARBORN, From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

REGULAR LINE. FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Receiving freight now.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The first-class steamer WILMINGTON is now loading at Pier No. 39 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15.
Freight taken at the lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
N. B.—Bills of lading signed at the steamer.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 22.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT.—Steamer SYLVAN GROVE will leave Harlem at 7 A. M.; 8th-st., at 7:30; Peck-slip, at 8; Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottenville and Amboy each way. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLLEGE Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 3:30, New-Rochelle at 4 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, until the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated New-York, June 12, 1867.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Markets, of both branches of the Common Council, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on THURSDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. All persons interested or in favor of a continuation of the present market system, as well as all opposed thereto; all persons having suggestions or recommendations to make tending to any improvement in the present markets, and the manner of doing business thereon; all persons having grievances to state in connection therewith; in fact, all persons who are desirous of being heard, or of giving their views in connection with the subject to be considered by the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notification.
THOMAS COMAN,
MICHAEL NORTON,
EUGENE WARD,
Committee on Markets, Board of Aldermen.
PETER CULKIN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
JOHN S. GILMORE,
Committee on Markets, Board of Councilmen.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 17th day of June, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1867:
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of M. DOSCHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
BECKE DOSCHER, } Committee of the Person and
D. P. McBRIEN, } Estate of Martin Doscher.
GEORGE BREDEHOFT.
All debts and demands against said firm of M. DOSCHER & CO. will be paid by GEORGE BREDEHOFT, at No. 92 Cortlandt-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE—GREAT REDUCTION. $1 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, 1867, passage to Albany by People's Line Steamers will be $1 only.
ST. JOHN—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
DREW—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, June 15, 2 P. M.	Saturday, June 15, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 16, 6¾ A. M.	Sunday, June 16, 2¾ P. M.
Monday, June 17, 7 A. M.	Monday, June 17, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 18, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 18, 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.

The splendid steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, June 16, as follows:
Leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 15th	6½ A. M.	Saturday, 15th	3 P. M.
Saturday, 15th	6¾ P. M.	Sunday, 16th	7 A. M.
Sunday, 16th	3 P. M.	Sunday, 16th	7 A. M.
Monday, 17th	3½ P. M.	Monday, 17th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 18th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 18th	7 A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Only one dollar, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave EVERY EVENING at 6 o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44, North River, foot Spring-st.; returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at offices on wharf.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will leave Christopher-st., 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The NORWALK has commenced for the season. The Pavillion Hotel has opened splendidly.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Fare $1. The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., on SUNDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads to all points West, North and East.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

A REMOVAL.

MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, consisting of a pair of elegant, young, and well-broken, dark bay horses, with long tails, 15¾ hands; a light four-seated phaeton, with top to the back seat, and harness complete and made for the present owner: will be sold together or separate, and can be recommended in all respects. For terms, &c., apply to MORGAN ODELL, Lexington Stables, No. 153 East 32d-st.

A TWO-SEAT TOP-WAGON, ALMOST new, and one business wagon, without top; both in splendid order; built by Wood Bros.; being sold for want of use. Apply at O'FARRELL'S carpet stores, Nos. 267 and 269 West 35th-st., or JUDD'S carriage factory, No. 1,370 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF MATCHED BAY horses; good travelers; young and sound. Inquire of owner, Clinton-avenue, fourth house northwest of Gates-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 45, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," "Proposals for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES R. LEAMING,
JOHN DE LAMATER,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL,
HENRY V. MEAD,
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the alterations, repairs and additions to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a stairway in Primary Schoolhouse No. 28, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD COOPER,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses, Nos. 27 and 53, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS STACOM,
THOMAS KINE,
H. B. LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the alterations, repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 48, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
J. H. TIETJEN,
FRED. SHUITZ,
J. G. DIMOND,
JNO. HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINOR,
Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 14, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WESLEY S. YARD,
A. H. PRIDE,
EDWARD M. BANKS,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHAGAN,
Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar Schoolhouse on the lots of ground on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional class-rooms, &c., for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN JASPER,
JOHN M. HILCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the repairs, &c., of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
D. H. KNAPP,
JOHN STRAITON,
JOHN SCALLON,
L. N. FULLER,
CHAS. PLACE,
Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of two flights of stairs in Grammar Schoolhouse No. 4, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
PETER RELYEA,
FRED. GERMANN,
WM. H. TRACY,
J. H. IRWIN,
FRED. HOLSTEIN,
Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.
For curb, gutter and flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and between Third-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-st., between Second-av. and Harlem River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curbing guttering and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., between Third-av. and Harlem River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Washington-street, between Reade and Hoboken streets.
For flagging Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
For flagging Leonard-street, between Church-street and West Broadway.
For flagging King-street, between Washington and West streets, &c.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, June 5, 1867.
G. W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the *erection* of a *Stable* and *Forage-room* at Fort Hamilton, New-York harbor, 84 feet long by 30 feet wide and 12 feet high to eaves, with addition 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, with shingle roof.
Plans and specifications for the proposed work can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Builders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $1,000, for the faithful performance thereof.
The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any and all of the bids, if deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Building Stables and Forage-room at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned at this office, who will furnish all further information. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assist. Quart'r-Gen., U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:
For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.
For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.
For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, by
1st Lieut. M. Leahy, Bvt. Capt. A. C. S., Fort Schuyler.
1st Lieut. J. L. Sherman, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton,
2d Lieut. E. K. Russell, A. C. S., Fort Wadsworth.
1st Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, A. C. S., Willet's Point,
Capt. Fredk. Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island,
at their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with Fresh Beef, from July 10 to Nov. 15 1867; and by the undersigned at this office, to the same time, for in like manner supplying the Fresh Beef that may be required for troops at this City, from and to the dates above specified.
The Proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney-tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The bids in each case must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.
(Names of guarantors.) } ——— ———."
On any of the contracts being awarded, the successful bidders will be required, with their sureties, to at once sign the contract and bond. *Any informality in a proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.
Payments will be made monthly, in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 7, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the above address, until the 21st inst., for the sale to the United States of a steam-tug or dispatch boat of less than 75 tons burden.
They must be indorsed "Proposals for sale of Steam-tug," and state distinctly the lowest cash price that will be accepted; when, where and by whom the hull, engine and boiler were built; the dimensions of the hull, and its draught, which must be less than 7 feet; the kind and quality of timber, fastenings and other materials used in its construction; the kind, dimensions and condition of the boiler and engine; dimension of cylinder and length of stroke; ordinary consumption of coal per day of ten hours; and a full enumeration of the steamer's outfit; also, a copy of the certificate of the last inspection.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young American woman to go traveling with a lady, or in care of one or two little girls or an invalid, in the country or to Europe; is a good seamstress; has good reference; would like to engage for any time during the month. Address on or before Saturday, W. L. H., Station F, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, highly recommended, a situation in City or country as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to cook. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, at Mr. Davidson's, East 77th-st., first house east of 3d-av., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class cook in a hotel or private boarding-house; no objection to the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman with good City reference as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would travel with a family; and assist in chamberwork if desired. Call at No. 462 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a respectable family, as chambermaid or waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small family, by a respectable young woman with the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to cook, wash, iron, &c.; City or country. Also, a good waitress, chambermaid, &c. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a place to take care of a child and sew, or to travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 258 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as head cook, in a hotel or Summer house; the Springs preferred; understands boning and larding and cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 217 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR WET-NURSES, male and female nurses, at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST German girl to do general housework. Inquire at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner of Rivington-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a place to take care of a child and sew, or to travel with a lady. Can be seen at 258 Lexington-av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day, week or month as seamstress; operates on different machines; is a neat buttonhole-maker; has City reference; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Call for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

FINE WASHING DONE FOR FAMILIES and gentlemen, also fluting, curtains and laces, at low prices, at No. 24 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted references from last employers, both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in a private family as groom, who thoroughly understands his business: has the best of reference to that effect. Address, for two days, D. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in City and country; will work a small garden, if required: good City reference. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman and gardener, by a single man; perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; has good City references. Address T. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as light porter; is willing to make himself useful; or would care a horse and drive a wagon. Address, for two days, D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTIST, SCULPTOR, DEsires a situation as modeler and designer. Address SCULPTOR, No. 748 Broadway, piano rooms.

COACHMAN OR VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A gentleman is desirous of procuring a situation as above for a capable, industrious and faithful single young man, in his employ three years. Address H. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

HARDWARE.—AN ENGAGEMENT WITH A hardware jobbing-house is solicited by a young man with many years' experience, where his knowledge of business could be applied, and devotion to the interests of his employers appreciated; competent and reliable; unexceptionable reference. Address BANCO, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS TO sell our CHROMO LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of George Washington, Martha Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Grant, R. E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, John Wesley, &c.; also steel engravings of all kinds and a full assortment of religious and national pictures of all kinds. Agents make from $25 to $30 per week. Apply to LYON & READ.
Dealers in engravings, looking-glasses and picture-frames, No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and is willing to go to the country for the Summer; must have City references. Apply from 9 until 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, at No. 11 West 19th-st.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE—AN EXPERIenced and first-class entry clerk; must write rapidly and figure correctly; the best references required; none other need apply. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR A REAL EState office; wages $12 per week; also a book-keeper and cashier; who can give best of references and security. LYNN & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, (NO CHILDREN;) man as plain gardener and coachman, wife for general housework; situation near the City and permanent. Apply at No. 218 Water-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—WELL QUALIFIED TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co., No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country as coachman and gardener. Apply at the Hoffman Ins. Co., No. 4 Pine-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE, WHO can write a fair hand. Inquire at third floor.

A COMPETENT SECRETARY IS WANTed in an established Fire Insurance Company of this City. A gentleman of proper ability, controlling a large line of business, may find a position entirely agreeable. Address, with reference, Box No. 961 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2½,
the ever-popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
EVENING AT 8,
The excellent drama of
THE ROBBER JUDGE;
OR, THE THIEVES OF PARIS.
On exhibition at all hours, from sunrise until 10 P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES,
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
THE WONDER OF WONDERS,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young,
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A JAPANESE EEL.
600 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, 17th, the Grand Spectacle of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!
Fourth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE—14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.
Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured for the
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF
MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17,
RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster..........Mr. W. F. Leggett, Jr.
TUESDAY—Second appearance in New-York of Mr. Wm. F. Leggett, Jr.—ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. Wm. F. Leggett..........as..........Shylock

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT!
Great hit of MR. BURCHARD,
THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST,
who must be seen to be appreciated.
First week of the laughable piece,
THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS.
Somebody's Coat, Challenge Dance, Fanny Bloomer, Philharmonic Concert, Hunkee Doree, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

TERRACE GARDEN—SUNDAY.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET..........Proprietor
NO CONCERT THIS (Saturday) EVENING.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST GRAND POPULAR
SUNDAY CONCERT,
On SUNDAY EVENING, June 16, at 8 o'clock.
On which occasion a varied and splendid programme will be performed by
THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR..........Mr. F. J. EBEN
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
No postponement on account of unfavorable weather.
SEASON TICKETS,
admitting to all Popular Garden Concerts, including those given on Sundays, during the entire season, of at least three months,
TEN DOLLARS EACH.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH GERmany wishes to give instruction in German and English, and on the piano, in a respectable family. She is willing to make herself useful about the house; best references given and required. Address H. RAEGENER, No. 101 7th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—AT THE HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.; must be a good disciplinarian, thorough teacher of English, and capable of taking charge of commercial department. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess or assistant teacher in a school; acquirements are English, French and the rudiments of music; references exchanged. Address G. LODY, Brooklyn Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, TEACHER OF ENGLISH, French, German, Drawing and Embroidery, desires a position to go to the country or travel. Address TEACHER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SUMMER SEASON.
FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular and talented comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations.
THIS EVENING
SATURDAY, June 15,
LAST NIGHT
OF
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
AND
HANDY ANDY,
in both of which
MR. BRYANT APPEARS.
On MONDAY, June 17,
and every evening,
the great Irish Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
the
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
in which Mr. BRYANT
SUSTAINS FOUR CHARACTERS.
Incidental to the drama,
SONGS, DANCES, and the celebrated
"RUCTION JIG."
In active preparation, a new Irish Drama, written expressly for Mr. Bryant by Messrs. H. Morford and John Brougham.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, June 15,
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
THIS SATURDAY, June 15,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MATINEE TO-DAY.

THE NEW SCENE
and all the
New DANCES, New DRESSES and New TABLEAUX.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. Maguire and Prof. Risley..........Managers.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF THE
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
EVENING at 8 o'clock.
NEW ACTS.
All bills must be presented at the Box office on Saturday, June 15.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
Miss LUCILLE WESTERN in both.
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 7¾.
ONLY LEAH. LAST PERFORMANCE
MATINEE. OF LEAH.
MONDAY—FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
MISS LUCILLE WESTON AS CYNTHIA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor..........Mr. W. B. FRELIGH
Last night of the great Dutch comedian, MR. J. H. BUDWORTH. LA TOUR DE NESLE, RIP VAN WINKLE and MOSE. Mr. and Mrs. SELDON IRWIN are engaged, and will shortly appear.

BANVARD'S GREAT NEW-YORK MUSEUM

Opens MONDAY, June 17, corner of Broadway and 30th-st. The first building ever erected in New-York especially for a Museum! Extends over 40,000 square feet of land; cost half a million of dollars.
The Theatre attached has the
LARGEST STAGE
for scenic display in America.
Best ventilated house in the world! being constructed on an entirely new principle, especially to this end.
THE DRAMATIC COMPANY
is one of the largest and
MOST TALENTED
that has ever appeared before a New-York audience.
Admission 30 cents.
Balcony 20 cents extra.
Parquette and Dress Circle 40 cents.
Performances every afternoon and evening.
See other advertisements and bills for particulars.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE ALLEGHANIANS.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS,
organized in 1846 by J. M. Boulard, having just returned from a six months' tour in Europe, will give their popular and interesting entertainments at Irving Hall, on the following dates:
SATURDAY, June 15; and
MATINEE on SATURDAY, June 15.
Tickets 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
U ought 2 C The throng of fashion assemble nightly.
U ought 2 C The only LEON'S great burlesque NORMA
U ought 2 C The truly wonderful burlesque JAPS.
U ought 2 C The fun and enthusiasm they evoke.
U ought 2 C The best minstrel performance ever given.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, NO. 600 Broadway—No. 600.—GEORGIA MINSTRELS. At home every night, and every time in song, dance and burlesque. Clear the track for the real Japs. Burnt cork at a discount. Am dis 29?
D. D. T. DAVIE, Manager.

LAST WEEK.

LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY, of the BUNYAN TABLEAUX, at Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 8 o'clock. Matinee every afternoon at 2½. Admission 50 cents; children 25.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,

NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice; to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place,
Executors.

YACHT VESTA AT AUCTION.—THE CELebrated yacht VESTA, 201 tons, with full inventory, in excellent order, one year old, just returned from Europe. She is well known by her great ocean race last Fall; is very strongly built, and probably the fastest yacht afloat. Will be sold on board, at foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. She can be seen at Greenpoint until day of sale. For particulars inquire at No. 16 Chambers-st.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—GENTLEmen desirous of joining the Club, are respectfully notified that they must make application for membership before 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at my office, No. 46 Exchange-place. By a recent resolution of the Club no election will be made on the course during race week.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE,
7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450.
WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the office of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GERARD WILLET, President. WM. KRAFT, Treasurer.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, V. P. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECONDhand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. New and second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY.—ELIZABETH FIRTH against SARAH EMILY FIRTH and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of the above Court made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1867, and of an order amending the same dated May 18, 1867, I, NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, the referee named in said judgment order, will sell at public auction through Edward A. Lawrence, real estate auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the land and premises described in said order, that is to say, all that certain farm or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the town of Newtown, Queens County, and State of New-York, bounded on the north by the main road from Brooklyn to Newtown aforesaid, on the west by the road to Juniper Swamp, on the south by Juniper Swamp, and on the east by land now or late of Thomas Day and others, containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less, except the parcels heretofore sold.—Dated May 23, 1867.
NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, Referee,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
R. H. BOWNE, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

WEST POINT MATTERS.

Standing in Special Studies---Probable Standing of the First Five.

The Graduating Hop--A Full Attendance and Great Gayety.

Gen. Grant and Staff Expected To-day---He is to Present the Diplomas to the Cadets.

ROE'S HOTEL, WEST POINT, Friday Evening, June 14, 1867.

Ordinarily West Point is a tame and quiet place; to-day it is a place of buzz, of jolly groups, of hops, of frills, of saltatory activity. The examination which has dragged its technical and somewhat barren length along since the 3d of June, has come to an end, and to-morrow, unless Gen. GRANT otherwise determines, the very last coil will be shuffled off and the cadets will be entitled to their blue and buttons.

The Board of Visitors is composed of the following named gentlemen:

1. Rev. Francis Vinton, S. T. D., President, New-York.
2. Hon. Eugene H. Angamar, Secretary, Louisiana.
3. George W. Burleigh, New-Hampshire.
4. Hon. James B. Campbell, South Carolina.
5. Richard Chenery, Esq., California.
6. Peter Hamilton, Esq.,* Alabama.
7. Gen. T. M. Harris, West Virginia.
8. Hon. Joshua Hill, Georgia.
9. Prof. John Kendrick, A. M., Ohio.
10. Prof. W. C. Kerr, North Carolina.
11. Rev. George F. Magoun,* Iowa.
12. Hon. Joseph W. McCorkle, Nevada.
13. Brevet Major-Gen. Henry H. Sibley, Minnesota.
14. Rev. Henry Slicer, D. D., Maryland.
15. Hon. Newell A. Thompson, Massachusetts.
16. Hon. Hezekiah G. Wells, Michigan.

* Not present.

These individuals, some of whom are graduates of the Academy, several coming here for the first time, have devoted themselves with assiduity to their task of examination, and this evening are deliberating on the all-important question of rank. The examinations in engineering, ethics, mineralogy, geology, Spanish, cavalry tactics, ordnance and gunnery are completed, and to-day Major BOYNTON, the well-known historian of the Point, Adjutant and major domo, has promulgated the standing of the class in each, by command of Brig.-Gen. PITCHER, Superintendent of the Academy, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., June 14, 1867.

First Class arranged according to merit in Engineering.

1. Ruffner.	22. McClellan.	43. Sartle.
2. Turtle.	23. Rogers, R. M.	44. Merriman.
3. Sears.	24. Moss.	45. Lee.
4. Mallery.	25. Pratt.	46. Wager.
5. Griffith.	26. Bassel.	47. Garretson.
6. Haupt.	27. Eckhart.	48. Wolcott.
7. Mahan.	28. Wood, O. E.	49. Godfrey.
8. Pitman.	29. Thornburgh.	50. Howes.
9. Rogers, W. E.	30. Lomia.	51. Curtis.
10. Richmond.	31. Johnson, J. M.	52. Jones, H. M.
11. Maguire.	32. Cranston.	53. Remak.
12. Greer.	33. Bell.	54. Cotton.
13. Powell.	34. Jones, S. R.	55. Campbell.
14. Shaler.	35. Murphy.	56. McCallum.
15. Reynolds.	36. Barber.	57. Adams.
16. Miller, C. P.	37. Osgood, H. B.	58. Davis, E.
17. Davis, J. M. K.	38. Wallen.	59. Cradlebaugh.
18. Capron.	39. Almy.	60. Roe, W. J.
19. Heintzelman.	40. Crawford.	61. Chester.
20. Hinman.	41. Danes.	62. Boyd.
21. Schenck.	42. Howe.	63. Gifford.

First Class according to rank in Ethics.

1. Ruffner.	22. Murphy.	43. Wager.
2. Sears.	23. Heintzelman.	44. Garretson.
3. Turtle.	24. Miller, C. P.	45. Roe, W. J.
4. Maguire.	25. Mahan.	46. Curtis.
5. Shaler.	26. Schenck.	47. Crawford.
6. Mallery.	27. Bell.	48. Howe.
7. Rogers, W. E.	28. Reynolds.	49. Pratt.
8. Griffith.	29. Jones, S. R.	50. Wood, O. E.
9. Davis, J.	30. Eckhart.	51. Howes.
10. McClellan.	31. Merriman.	52. Boyd.
11. Haupt.	32. Cranston.	53. Godfrey.
12. Hinman.	33. Lee.	54. Cotton.
13. Pitman.	34. Jones, H. M.	55. McCallum.
14. Barber.	35. Danes.	56. Richmond.
15. Greer.	36. Sartle.	57. Davis, E.
16. Rogers, R. M.	37. Thornburgh.	58. Campbell.
17. Osgood, H. B.	38. Capron.	59. Almy.
18. Lomia.	39. Wolcott.	60. Adams.
19. Wallen.	40. Bassel.	61. Moss.
20. Powell.	41. Remak.	62. Cradlebaugh.
21. Johnson.	42. Chester.	63. Gifford.

First Class, arranged according to merit, in Mineralogy and Geology.

1. Turtle.	22. Barber.	43. Pratt.
2. Shaler.	23. Schenck.	44. Godfrey.
3. Rogers, W. E.	24. Heintzelman.	45. Howes.
4. Ruffner.	25. Powell.	46. Richmond.
5. Mallery.	26. Mahan.	47. Sartle.
6. Haupt.	27. Lomia.	48. Almy.
7. Maguire.	28. Crawford.	49. Curtis.
8. Hinman.	29. Danes.	50. Lee.
9. Sears.	30. Jones, S. R.	51. Davis, E.
10. Pitman.	31. Rogers, R. M.	52. Adams.
11. Greer.	32. Bell.	53. Wager.
12. Miller, C. P.	33. Thornburgh.	54. Wood, O. E.
13. Griffith.	34. Bassel.	55. Howe.
14. Reynolds.	35. Wolcott.	56. Remak.
15. Jones, H. M.	36. Eckhart.	57. Cradlebaugh.
16. McClellan.	37. Capron.	58. Chester.
17. Osgood, H. B.	38. Davis, J. M. K.	59. Boyd.
18. Murphy.	39. Garretson.	60. Gifford.
19. Cranston.	40. Moss.	61. Campbell.
20. Johnson, J. M.	41. Roe, W. J.	62. Cotton.
21. Wallen.	42. Merriman.	63. McCallum.

First Class arranged according to merit in Spanish.

1. Lomia.	22. Jones, S. R.	43. Curtis.
2. Mahan.	23. Campbell.	44. Thornburgh.
3. Remak.	24. Eckhart.	45. Godfrey.
4. Griffith.	25. Osgood, H. B.	46. Wolcott.
5. Barber.	26. Hinman.	47. Moss.
6. Maguire.	27. Pitman.	48. Adams.
7. Greer.	28. Roe, W. K.	49. Cradlebaugh.
8. Shaler.	29. Davis, J. M.	50. Capron.
9. Rogers, W. E.	30. Miller, C. P.	51. Almy.
10. Ruffner.	31. Garretson.	52. Bassel.
11. Turtle.	32. Cotton.	53. Wallen.
12. Murphy.	33. Pratt.	54. Richmond.
13. Wood, O. E.	34. Sartle.	55. Lee.
14. Howes.	35. Merriman.	56. Jones, H. M.
15. Powell.	36. Heintzelman.	57. Granston.
16. Mallery.	37. Crawford.	58. Danes.
17. Sears.	38. Howe.	59. McClellan.
18. Rogers, R. M.	39. Davis, E.	60. Gifford.
19. Johnson, J. M.	40. Wager.	61. Bell.
20. Reynolds.	41. Chester.	62. Boyd.
21. Haupt.	42. McCallum.	63. Schenck.

First Class arranged according to merit in Cavalry Tactics.

1. Sears.	22. Murphy.	43. Davis, E.
2. Eckhart.	23. Turtle.	44. Almy.
3. Jones, S. R.	24. Mahan.	45. Pratt.
4. Maguire.	25. Bassel.	46. Rogers, R. M.
5. Griffith.	26. Pitman.	47. Cradlebaugh.
6. Powell.	27. Wallen.	48. Danes.
7. Capron.	28. Miller, C. P.	49. McCallum.
8. Ruffner.	29. Wolcott.	50. Osgood, H. B.
9. Hinman.	30. Barber.	51. Jones, H. M.
10. Greer.	31. Heintzelman.	52. Godfrey.
11. Mallery.	32. Richmond.	53. Lomia.
12. Haupt.	33. Moss.	54. Crawford.
13. Rogers, W. E.	34. Curtis.	55. Roe, W. J.
14. Johnson, J. M.	35. Howe.	56. Shaler.
15. Bell.	36. Howes.	57. McClellan.
16. Davis, J. M. K.	37. Merriman.	58. Gifford.
17. Garretson.	38. Reynolds.	59. Boyd.
18. Sartle.	39. Lee.	60. Adams.
19. Thornburgh.	40. Wood.	61. Wager.
20. Cranston.	41. Remak.	62. Campbell.
21. Schenck.	42. Chester.	63. Cotton.

First Class arranged according to merit in ordnance and Gunnery.

1. Shaler.	22. Crawford.	43. Howe.
2. Ruffner.	23. Cranston.	44. Howes.
3. Turtle.	24. Schenck.	45. Danes.
4. Greer.	25. Davis, J. M. K.	46. Bell.
5. Haupt.	26. Lomia.	47. Richmond.
6. Griffith.	27. Murphy.	48. McCallum.
7. Sears.	28. Eckhart.	49. Moss.
8. Mallery.	29. Rogers, R. M.	50. Curtis.
9. Powell.	30. Miller, C. P.	51. Wager.
10. Pitman.	31. Jones, S. R.	52. Cotton.
11. Barber.	32. Merriman.	53. Roe, W. J.
12. Mahan.	33. Capron.	54. Davis, E.
13. Rogers, W. E.	34. Pratt.	55. Almy.
14. Maguire.	35. Garretson.	56. Boyd.
15. Heintzelman.	36. Lee.	57. Chester.
16. McClellan.	37. Jones, H. M.	58. Campbell.
17. Osgood, H. B.	38. Wolcott.	59. Godfrey.
18. Wallen.	39. Bassel.	60. Cradlebaugh.
19. Hinman.	40. Sartle.	61. Gifford.
20. Johnson, J. M.	41. Thornburgh.	62. Remak.
21. Reynolds.	42. Wood, O. E.	63. Adams.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. PITCHER.
E. C. BOYNTON, Brevet Major and Adjt.

With these documents and the private memoranda of individual members of the Committee, the Sub-Committee have been in session all day, to determine the final standing of the class, which will be reported to the Committee in full session. This will then be acted upon and referred to the Superintendent—the gallant Gen. PITCHER—and made public when Gen. GRANT, whose arrival I may chronicle to-night, will determine.

THE FIRST FIVE

are always looked for with general interest. Their names are marked in the Army Register, and an unusual *eclat* attends their graduation. I don't wish to seem over wise, but conclude that I am quite safe in predicting the names of Cadets RUFFNER, TURTLE, SEARS, MALLORY and GRIFFITH as the ones which will be marked with the coveted asterisk, although Cadet HAUPT is making a desperate fight for it, and would undoubtedly come in if it were possible to fit six into a place fitted for only five.

The grand event of the day and night is the

ANNUAL HOP

given by the second class to the cadets who are about to leave their *alma mater*. The Point was never before so crowded. The hotels are packed. Hundreds have been turned away from Roe's Hotel, and I presume from Cozzens'; at all events, there are scores of disconsolate chaps and many fathers of families wandering about in search of places where they may even lay their heads—after the hop. Where the ladies are to dress is a momentous question; where they are to sleep is of less consequence, for I doubt if their feet will cease to jump and slide till the wee st and smallest hours of the fast approaching morning. The hall in the building back of headquarters is admirably decorated with flags and flowers, and the floor is packed with a gay and fashionable crowd of ladies, young and beautiful, from all sections of the North and East. They at all events have succeeded in finding dressing rooms, and it is to be hoped are charitable enough to accommodate the many anxious damsels who come up and down by every train.

The hop began at 8:30 o'clock, Cadets LOYALE FARRAGUT, JAMES B. MACKALL and J. CAMPBELL MORRISON being the managers. The German is to be danced below, in the fencing-room; it will begin at 11:30, and will be led by F. A. MAHAN. Two o'clock is the earliest hour mentioned as its close.

ON SATURDAY

Gen. GRANT and staff are expected. For the first time in the annals of the Academy the giving of the diplomas will be made the *feature* of the day—the General-in-Chief taking the prominent part therein. If possible, the ceremony will be deferred until Monday. Dr. VINTON is to deliver an address, and a grand parade will wind up the day. A dispatch has just been received from Gen. GRANT, saying that he must return to Washington on Saturday evening, but it is still hoped that he may be induced to change his mind.

The hop is a great success. The dances are as follows:

1. Galop.	14. Trois Temps.
2. Polka-Redowa.	15. Lanciers.
3. Lanciers.	16. Galop.
4. Deux Temps.	17. Redowa.
5. Redowa.	18. Polka-Redowa.
6. Galop.	19. Lanciers.
7. Lanciers.	20. Deux Temps.
8. Deux Temps.	21. Waltz.
9. Trois Temps.	22. Galop.
10. Redowa.	23. Lanciers.
11. Galop.	24. Redowa.
12. Quadrille.	25. Galop.
13. Deux Temps.	26. Virginia Reel.

New-York and Boston are particularly well represented, and Washington has sent a full delegation.

DIABOLUS.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 14.

Gen U. S. GRANT arrived in this city this afternoon, and stopped at the Eutaw House, and will depart this evening either for New-York or Washington, being dependent upon telegraphic advices from the latter city.

COZZENS HOTEL, WEST POINT, Friday, June 14.

Gen. GRANT will arrive here to-morrow, and will award the diplomas to the graduating class.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Report of Delegates to the Late Richmond Convention.

At the regular meeting of the Union League Club, on Thursday evening, the Chair was temporarily taken by Mr. GEORGE CABOT WARD, and a verbal report was made by Mr. JAY, on behalf of his associates, Messrs. HOLBROOK, NOYES and VAN BUREN, of the history and result of their late mission to Virginia.

Mr. JAY said that the differences among the Unionists of that State, although, as Mr. BOTTS said, they rested upon etiquette rather than upon principle, had reached a point where they threatened an absolute and fatal division of the party. Exception had been taken by Mr. BOTTS, Mr. CHANDLER and other gentlemen, representing a large number of substantial Union men throughout Virginia, to the Convention held at Richmond in April last, by whom the present State Committee had been appointed. They objected to the authority by which it was called; they laid stress on the fact that it represented comparatively few counties; they complained that it was composed almost exclusively of the negro element, and they insisted that the citizens of Virginia, who avowed themselves unconditional Union men, and who desired the organization of a great Union Party, would not come into the party thus imperfectly organized and so exclusively led. They had accordingly issued for signature a call for a new State Convention to be held at Charlottesville on the 4th of July to organize the Republican Party in the State. This call, which entirely ignored the existing organization, had been signed by nearly three hundred names of respectability and note in their respective localities, representing in a large measure the old Union Whigs and land owners. And Col. LEWIS, himself of a Revolutionary family, had remarked that most of the names belonged to families which had settled in Virginia previous to the war of the Revolution. All the efforts which had been made to harmonize the views of these differing leaders, had failed to lessen their antagonism, and with the approval of the Congressional Committee at Washington, the Union League Clubs of New-York and Philadelphia, with a delegation of gentlemen from Boston, were asked to undertake the task of composing a matter that threatened to disturb the harmony and unity of the party, not simply in Virginia, but throughout the South. The several delegates met by appointment on Monday evening in Philadelphia, where they were most cordially received and pleasantly entertained by the President and officers of the Union League of that city. After dinner at the Club-house, the party, including Senator WILSON and Messrs. C. W. STRONG, H. W. COLERIDGE, C. W. SLACK, R. M. MORSE, with Mr. BIRD and Mr. BOND of Massachusetts, and Mr. GIBBONS and Mr. BOKER of the Philadelphia Club, took the night train, which brought them to Richmond on Tuesday afternoon. The same evening, at 8 o'clock, by invitation of Gov. PEIRPOINT, they met in general conference at the Executive mansion. Some fifty gentlemen of both parties assembled to greet them, and the sitting continued until 2 in the morning. The discussion was opened by Judge UNDERWOOD, who submitted some interesting statistics, approved by Gen. STRONG, of the voting population of Virginia, white and colored; and he was followed at length by Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Mr. HAUXHURST of Alexandria, Mr. HUNNICUT, Gov. PEIRPOINT, Mr. BRECKLEY, Mr. CHANDLER, the United States District-Attorney, and other gentlemen, who gave the whole history of the dispute from their opposing points of view. The discussion was characterized by ability and great earnestness, and exhibited at times strong personal feeling, the expression of which was, however, tempered by courtesy. Before adjourning, it was agreed that each party should appoint a Committee of five, to be heard the next morning, although the general impression seemed to be that a reconciliation was hopeless.

In reply to the views already alluded to as advanced by Mr. BOTTS, Mr. HUNNICUT and his friends suggested that the Committee who called the Richmond Convention had been appointed by Mr. BOTTS himself; that their action had been as regular as circumstances would permit; that if the Convention had been thinly attended, it was the fault of Mr. BOTTS' friends; that were they to accept Mr. BOTTS' proposition to come to the Charlottesville Convention, and organize anew, they would stultify themselves, and invalidate their own acts; that they would like to have Mr. BOTTS' friends with them, but if they would not come, the Radical Republicans could do without them, that with the negro vote the Radicals could carry the State, and that the negroes would not follow Mr. BOTTS' lead. Mr. BOTTS said this might be possible, but he asked them to consider whether the establishment of the Republican Party in Virginia chiefly upon a negro basis, even granting their success for a few elections, would be really beneficial to the colored people when there should be a revolution of public sentiment; for he declared his firm belief, that should the Democrats ever again obtain the ascendancy in Virginia—which might God forbid!—they would endeavor to re-enslave the blacks. In this connection, he referred to a letter from Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, of New-York, to the effect that slavery had not been constitutionally abolished, but still existed by law, and declared his great desire to be, so to unite in the Republican Party all the Union men of the State, that in time of trouble they might throw their arms around the blacks, and afford them protection.

The next day at 11 o'clock the Conference was renewed at the Ballard House with Mr. GIBBONS in the Chair. The committees were requested to confine themselves as far as possible to propositions for a reunion, and the first proposition was made by Mr. BECKLY, a colored man from Alexandria, that the State Committee ignore the proposed Charlottesville Convention and call a new convention to perfect their organization. This Mr. BOTTS promptly rejected, but invited the State Committee to attend his convention, offering to modify the call so as to make its object the extending and perfecting the organization commenced at Richmond. This was approved by some and disapproved by others, but the way for reconciliation was clearly opened, and after a brief and animated discussion, both parties agreed upon the joint call, which has been widely published, for a convention at Richmond on August 1. The result was greeted with warm applause and a cordial reconciliation followed. In the evening a large meeting was extemporized at the African Church, to welcome the gentlemen from the Northern Cities, and its proceedings were marked by unbounded enthusiasm. Speeches were made by Messrs. JAY, NOYES and VAN BUREN of the New-York delegation, and by Senator WILSON and others from Massachusetts. The general impression in Richmond seemed to be that the Republican party in Virginia is, by this movement, placed upon a firm foundation, and that its success is beyond question. Among the names attached to the call are those of John Minor Botts, Gov. F. H. Peirpoint, Peyton Coles of Albemarle, Joseph Segar of Elizabeth City, A. Y. Thomas of Henry county, Alexander Morely of Buckingham, Daniel Lewis of Fairfax, W. W. Forbes, Wm. A. Wilkinson, and some 200 more, said to be of equal respectability, which will add to the character and dignity of the party, and convince the country that the most intelligent and substantial promoters of the South are ready, if properly approached, to assist in the reconstruction of their States on the basis of equal political rights and universal education.

The report was received with cheers by the Club, and thanks were voted to the Delegates who had represented it in the Conference.

The Recent Alleged Wife Murder in Brooklyn.

Coroner LYNCH commenced an inquest yesterday into the circumstances connected with the alleged murder of MARGARET DONALDSON, by her husband, JAMES DONALDSON, on Wednesday night last, at their residence, No. 129 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn.

The first witness examined was MARY LEONARD. She had lived on the first floor of No. 129 Plymouth-street for about three months. Deceased lived on the second floor. On Wednesday evening, about 6:20 o'clock, saw deceased lying in the woodhouse in the rear yard, breathing very heavily. Mrs. WHALEN came in and said that Mrs. DONALDSON was dying. Witness went for ... [illegible] Had frequently heard quarreling between the parties previous to that time, but not upon that day. Saw prisoner go down stairs soon after the death of his wife, which took place in a few minutes from the time when witness first saw her. Mr. WHALEN said to him, "You have killed your wife." DONALDSON then went up stairs, put on his hat and coat and walked out. He appeared to be sober. Never saw deceased in a state of intoxication.

The next witness was Mrs. ELLEN WHALEN, who lived in the front room, second floor, of the same house. She knew deceased and husband by sight. On Wednesday morning Mrs. DONALDSON asked witness to attend her children, as she was going out for a short time. The deceased said there was a bottle of liquor in the house, and that her husband was drunk. She then went out, and was absent about one hour. At 2 o'clock saw her again, when, to all appearances, she was perfectly sober; at 2:30 o'clock Mr. DONALDSON came with a bundle that looked like tools. He knocked at the door, and appeared to be a good deal in liquor. He entered his room, and witness soon afterward heard voices inside as of quarreling. Mrs. DONAHUE came from up stairs and went into the room. Witness then heard a blow, and deceased cried in a loud tone. Witness and Mrs. DONOHUE then ran out and went up stairs. About fifteen or twenty minutes thereafter the prisoner followed and brought her down to his room. After they came down witness heard blow after blow, and every time deceased and her children would scream; could not tell how many blows were given; one very heavy and that witness thought to be a kick, was heard; did not hear Mrs. Donaldson's voice at the time of, nor after the last blow; witness finally went in and found Mrs. Donaldson prostrated in a corner, with blood flowing from her right eye and hands over her face; prisoner was walking over the floor in an excited state; witness told him it was a shame to beat his wife so; he said that if he killed her he would be hung for it; about six o'clock witness was called to see deceased in the closet when she was breathing her last; told the prisoner that he (prisoner) had killed his wife; he replied that "the devil might kill her" (witness); it was about fifteen minutes after I saw her in the woodhouse that she died; prisoner was in liquor on Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon; frequently heard prisoner beat her.

Catharine O'Neil, living in the same house, corroborated the above witness in all essential details.

Dr. A. J. Willetts, Jail Physician, testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination, and ascertained that death was the result of congestion of the brain, superinduced by injuries sustained.

After the examination of Dr. WILLETTS, the inquest was adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match on the Fashion Course, L. I., Between Dexter and Lady Thorn—Two Mile Heats, in Harness, for $2,000—Dexter the Winner in Two Straight Heats—Time: 4:51, 5:01 1-2.

Yesterday afternoon a very large assemblage of the owners and lovers of fast horses was gathered on the Fashion Course, L. I., to witness the third of the series of four matches made between the two most celebrated horses now on the trotting turf, *Dexter* and *Lady Thorn*. In the two previous matches, at mile heats, in harness and to wagon, and which, like the present, were for $1,000 a side each match, *Dexter* had been the winner, never having lost a heat in the two races. The match in question was two mile heats, in harness; and as the mare was known to be a stayer, a good contest was anticipated, especially as the day and track were all that could be desired, and consequently fast time, as well as a close race, were looked for. In neither respect were the hopes of those present disappointed. *Dexter* was a hot favorite in the betting, the long odds of $100 to $15 being currently laid that he won the race. BUDD DOBLE, as usual, drove him in his customary masterly style, while DAN PFIFER handled the reins over the big bay mare, who looked in tip-top condition.

FIRST HEAT.—*Lady Thorn* had the pole, and had, if anything, the best of the send off, and she quickly improved the advantage, for at the turn she was a clear length ahead, increasing it to two lengths at the quarter pole, which was passed in 36½ seconds. On the back-stretch *Dexter* got fairly settled to his work, and he kept gradually diminishing the gap between them until, as they passed the half mile pole in 1:12, he was only half a length behind. On the Flushing-stretch he got on even terms, and they went locked together to the three-quarter pole—the contest up to this point being a magnificent one. Coming up the home-stretch, *Dexter* drew in front, and as they crossed the score on the first mile, in the fast time of 2:24, he was a neck and shoulders in front of the mare. At the turn *Lady Thorn* had the best of it, but only for a few moments, for *Dexter* let out an extra link of speed, and they swept past the quarter-pole head and head together. Along the back-stretch, past the old stand, and the half-mile pole they went like a double team, none being able to distinguish which had the advantage over the other. Going along the Flushing-stretch the long, steady and powerful stroke *Dexter* began to tell, and drawing perceptibly ahead, he went past the three-quarter pole a clear length in front. Retaining this advantage throughout, and defying every effort of the mare to deprive him of it, he came up the home-stretch and across the score a winner of the heat by a length and a half in 4:51, only half a second slower than *Flora Temple's* unequaled two-mile harness record of 4:50½. Neither of them broke in the heat.

SECOND HEAT.—When the word was given *Dexter* was a neck ahead, and he made this into half a length as they passed the quarter pole in 38½ seconds, and into a length at the half-mile pole in 1:15¾. The mare gained a little on the third quarter, but the wonderful little bay gelding soon shook her off, and as they completed the first mile in 2:30½, he was an open length in front. Trotting splendidly and steadily, the mare closed rapidly on her antagonist, and was at his shoulders at the quarter pole, but at the half-mile pole had fallen off a length. Rallying with astonishing gameness, she got on even terms on the Flushing-stretch, and the white faced gelding only had his neck in front at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the home-stretch *Lady Thorn* made a break, and a bad one, completely extinguishing her chance of the heat or race, for *Dexter* came steadily home, and won the heat and race by ten lengths in 5:01½.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—June 14—Match $2,000, two miles and repeat, in harness:

B. Doble names br. g. Dexter	1	1
D. Pfifer names b. m. Lady Thorn	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.	Two Miles.
First heat	36½ secs.	1:12	2:24	4:51
Second heat	38½ secs.	1:15¾	2:30½	5:01½

The Recent Bonded Warehouse Burglary—Recovery of a Portion of the Stolen Property—Three Men Arrested and Two Held for Examination.

Since the occurrence of the recent numerous burglaries in this City, the detectives on duty at Police Headquarters have had their ambition excited, and an earnest rivalry sprang up among the members of the force commanded by Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG, with reference to the detection and arrest of the burglars. Detective ELDER succeeded in making a good case out of the Broadway burglary, the arrest of the burglars being mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. The Police authorities notified the different Express Companies in this City that, in all probability, the burglars would use their facilities for moving the plunder to a place of safety, and they requested that a watch be kept upon all packages passing through their hands. On Thursday an Express Company, through their driver, communicated with Detective FARLEY at the Central Office, and detective JAMES IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, and informed them that several trunks were being moved to No. 429 Second-avenue, and the circumstances attending their removal were highly suspicious.

For some unexplained reason the name of the express Company and that of their driver was withheld from our reporter. The officers immediately proceeded to the locality specified, and kept watch upon the suspected premises. They ascertained that Mrs. KELLY, the occupant, had several furnished rooms to let, and during Thursday the detectives were rewarded for their trouble in seeing several suspicious characters enter and leave the house. Becoming satisfied that they had discovered the nest, the officers left the vicinity and remained away until yesterday morning, when they called at the house at an early hour. Mrs. KELLY was asked regarding her rooms, and the fact was incidentally learned that one of the rooms had been hired a day or two before by two men, the one who paid the rent giving the name of JOHN MITCHELL. She had not noticed anything suspicious going on, neither had she seen any trunks brought into the house.

The officers proceeded up stairs and knocked at the door of the room, when a man's voice inquired through the key-hole who was there. The Detective replied, at hap-hazard, "John," which proved a talisman, for the door opened, and the officers found themselves in the presence of JAMES BURNS, who was very much surprised at their unexpected advent. BURNS said: "How the devil did you find this out? I suppose I know what you are after." Detective FARLEY said: "We have come after the silks," and at once arrested BURNS, who, it was afterwards ascertained, had given Mrs. KELLY the name of JOHN MITCHELL. The room door was then relocked, and a search of the room commenced, but before it had resulted in success the street door-bell rang, and a minute after a knock was heard at the room door, and THOMAS DAVIS was admitted and placed under arrest. He also was surprised at the sudden turn in the affair, and savagely demanded of the officer "Who had given the thing away?" meaning that the clue must have been obtained from a confederate. The search of the rooms was continued, and the detectives had found a portion of the plunder, when the street bell rang a second time, and on the intruder knocking for admission into the room, the officers opened their impromptu trap and caged WILLIAM HOFFMIRE, who was also astounded at the event. No more confederates applying, Detectives FARLEY and IRVING concluded their search without hindrance, and recovered twelve pieces of velvet belonging to Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON, of No. 144 Duane street, and valued at $3,516, besides twenty-two pieces of silk belonging to A. T. STEWART & Co., and valued at $4,000, which were concealed in a large common-looking wooden trunk. The prisoners and the recovered property were soon conveyed to Police Headquarters in a hack, when the men were locked up to await further developments, and the property handed over to the Property Clerk for the owners. These goods comprise the greater part of the plunder carried off from the bonded warehouse Nos. 393, 395 and 397 Greenwich-street, and occupied by Messrs. MYER & SMITH, there being only two more pieces of silk and ten pieces of the velvet yet missing. The officers in charge of the case profess to have a clue to the place of concealment, and announce their determination to secure the entire proceeds of this daring and extensive burglary.

During the afternoon the three prisoners were arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, when Mr. SAMUEL A. SMITH, one of the firm occupying the warehouse, appeared to make the complaint. In consequence of his imperfect personal knowledge of the details of the burglary he could not do so, and the case was laid over until to-day. The acting Magistrate, on motion of counsel, discharged HOFFMIRE on the ground of insufficient evidence. DAVIS, however, was detained with BURNS to await the result of an examination to-day.

BURNS is a native of Ireland, a cooper by trade, and 23 years of age. DAVIS is 27 years of age, an organ-builder by trade and a native of the United States. HOFFMIRE is an iron merchant, 38 years of age and also a native of the United States.

The Elizabeth-street Tragedy—Further Developments.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at the Spring-street Station-house, over the body of HENRY BUNDY, *alias* Henry Kloechner, *alias* Wm. L. Bundy, who committed suicide on Thursday night in Elizabeth-street, after attempting to murder his wife, OTTELIE, as previously reported. Further details were elicited during the investigation. It appears that the deceased, under the name of Kloechner, enlisted as a private in the Garibaldi Guard (Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers) at the commencement of the war in 1861, and came home with that regiment as Captain. He subsequently entered a heavy artillery regiment, and received the rank of Major, which position he still occupied at the close of the war. Since that time BUNDY was appointed bookkeeper at the State Prison in Sing Sing, but left that position a few months ago, and enlisted as a private, under the name of Wm. L. Bundy, in the United States Marines at the Brooklyn barracks, being soon after promoted to corporal. He received a furlough on Friday, the 7th inst., from Col. W. L. SHUTTLEWORTH, commanding the post, until the 10th inst., for the purpose of allowing him to appear before the Examining Board for a commission. The following letter was found on his person:

JUNE 13, 1867.

I cannot live any longer. My wife is the cause of my death. When I married her she was a concert-saloon girl. She had a child before I got married to her. I did not know it at the time, but when I did find it out I forgave her. Since we have been married—a little over five years—she got worse every day. She's now nothing but a common prostitute, and has twice tried to poison me. She does want to get divorced, but says that nothing will please her but to see me under the ground. Since I even yet do love her with all my heart, and see that she is forever lost, I have no desire to live any longer, and wish the world good by. Any further information can be got of GEORGE ROTHBERG, corner of Forsyth and Delancey streets. I am now a corporal in the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn. You will there find a record of my character for the last five years.

There was no signature, but the handwriting has been identified as that of the deceased. The following is the evidence as adduced before the jury:

Ottelie Bundy, residing at No. 158 Elizabeth-street, testified: Deceased was my husband; we have been married five years last March, and have lived together till within the last two months; we frequently lived with his cousin, Mr. Rothberg, corner of Delancey and Forsyth streets; he has frequently threatened to shoot me when intoxicated; last Tuesday I obtained a warrant for him, but did not follow it up; day before yesterday I moved to this place to get away from him; I support myself by working at straw hats at No. 49 Orchard-street; last night I met my husband in Mr. Stango's lager-beer saloon, where the man I work for also was; he advised me to live with deceased, and I consented; we stayed there until after 10 o'clock, when we came home together; we had no hard words on our way home; I told him if he would not drink, and would take care of me I would live with him; when we arrived home he would not come in, but kept walking till after eleven o'clock; he then wanted me to take some oysters with him, but I refused to do so; I told him I wished to go into the house, but he would not let me; about half an hour before that he took out his pistol and held it in his hand; he suddenly said he was tired of life, and then raised the pistol and shot me; immediately after he shot himself; when he shot me he pointed the pistol to my breast; I had my arm raised at the time, and received the charge in it; I screamed out, when the neighbors came to my assistance.

Ellen Rothberg, of No. 134 Forsyth-street, testified: Deceased was my husband's cousin; he and his wife were living with me about two months; they lived very unhappily together, and were always quarreling; he very often told her and me that he would shoot her; the other day after reading the account of King killing himself and wife in Nineteenth-street, he said in a few days there will be another account in the papers like that, only it will be Henry Bundy and wife; I said, "You would not be such a coward as that;" to which he replied, "Well, she will drive me to it;" since he left his situation at Sing Sing he has not supported his wife; she has supported herself by sewing straw bonnets; he accused her of not wanting to live with him because he could not support her in style.

Herman Eikenhurst, of No. 159 Elizabeth-street, testified—I was not acquainted with deceased nor his wife; last night, about 11:10 o'clock, I saw deceased; I saw the two together and they stepped up on to the stoop apparently to go into the house; I thought she wanted him to leave; soon after I heard the report of a pistol, and two minutes after I heard a second shot; on the first report the wife threw up her arms, and after the second one he fell down; I ran over and saw the man lying dead and the woman wounded.

Thomas Eikenhorst, of No. 159 Elizabeth-street, testified—I saw deceased last evening with his wife walking and standing on the stoop; she made an effort to go into the house when he endeavored to go in also; she shut the door twice to prevent him; I saw him put his hand behind him, produce a pistol and fire at her; I heard a second shot immediately after when deceased fell to the ground; I ran over and found the man dead and the woman wounded.

Upon this testimony the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a native of Germany, and 31 years of age. The wounded wife is doing as well as can be expected. The remains will be properly interred by BUNDY's former comrades in the Garibaldi Guard.

As throwing additional light upon the case, it may be mentioned that on Tuesday the wife appeared before Justice SHANDLEY, at Essex Market Court, and procured a warrant for his arrest, charging him with disorderly conduct, specifying that on the previous evening BUNDY had presented a pistol at her head and threatened to take her life. The officer to whom the warrant was given was unable to find the accused, and the document now remains unexecuted in the Court. It further appears that four months ago the wife preferred a similar charge against BUNDY, at the same Court.

Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

The fifth annual meeting of this Society was held at Saratoga Springs on Wednesday last. The attendance was large. The meeting was called to order by the President, Prof. ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D. Reports were made upon Theory and Practice by Dr. D. E. SMITH; on Surgery, by Drs. NEWTON and FREEMAN; on Chemistry, Pharmacy and New Remedies, by Dr. J. MILLAN SANDERS: on *Materia Medica*, by Dr. W. W. HADLEY. Able and interesting essays were read by Dr. H. H. FIRTH and H. C. GAZLAY. Representatives were present from several sister State Societies, among them Prof. SCUDDER, from the Ohio Eclectic Medical Society; Prof. HOLLENBACH, of the Eclectic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and Dr. J. M. COMINS, of the Eclectic Medical Society of Massachusetts, who were all invited to sit with the Society, and take part in its proceedings.

At the afternoon session the annual election of officers for the ensuing year took place, with the following result: For President, Wm. W. Hadley, M. D.; for Vice-President, L. Stanton, M. D.; for Secretary, Paul W. Allen, M. D.; for Corresponding Secretary, Milton M. Fenner, M. D.; for Treasurer, D. E. Smith, M. D.; for Censors, E. Freeman, M. D.; A. W. Russell, M. D.; C. S. Totman, M. D.; R. S. Newton, M. D., and Wm. Jones, M. D.

At the close of the election, the retiring President, according to custom, delivered an interesting address. The incoming President, Prof. WM. W. HADLEY, spoke briefly of his experience in the practice of eclectic medicine, and of its history in this State. The Legislature had incorporated them as a Society, and also had incorporated, by a special charter, an Eclectic Medical College in the City of New-York. We now stand upon the same legal basis as other medical societies in the State, and are entitled to the legal privileges and protection. Our reports are published by State authority, and we are recognized in the same manner as other medical societies.

The annual address, which was a very able and well written production, was delivered by Prof. EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D., of the Eclectic Medical College of New-York.

Resolutions were introduced by Prof. R. S. NEWTON, M. D., in favor of a National Eclectic Medical Society, and also to have an official Pharmacopœia. Appropriate and honorable notice was taken of the death of Dr. H. M. SWEET, late of New-York. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we are as much as ever convinced of the great and demoralizing evil of intemperance, and that we will use all laudable means to discourage the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and that we will not use it in our prescriptions except when imperatively demanded.

Dr. W. R. HAYDEN, of New York, presented, for the examination of the numerous delegates present, samples of a new class of medicines of great value, named by him "Saturates." They are very condensed tinctures, and represent the precise medicinal properties of the plants from which they are prepared, by the New York Pharmaceutical Company. The next annual meeting will be held at Albany, in January next. PAUL W. ALLEN, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York, will deliver the next Annual Address.

The German Anti-Excise Movement.

The Central Committee, composed of Ward delegations, recently organized by the Germans for the purpose of agitating against the present Excise Law, with a view to insure its modification or repeal, held another meeting at Hubner's Hotel last evening, for the purpose of completing its organization. Coroner SCHIRMER occupied the chair and was afterward elected permanent President of the body. Assistant officers and an Executive Committee, composed of twenty-two delegates, or one from each Ward, and the previous Executive Committee, by whom the movement originated, were also chosen, besides various miscellaneous committees.

A resolution was passed that the organization shall be known as the "Central Committee for the Restoration of Civil and Personal Liberty." The Constitution and By-laws were adopted, with a few modifications, as reported by the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. MASHOWSKY, it was resolved that a call shall be issued to all German societies and organizations within the Metropolitan Police District, urging them to join the movement by sending delegations to the Central Committee.

The Executive Committee was directed to meet at an early day to make a draft of a plan of operations to be submitted at the next meeting.

A Committee was also appointed to confer with the English speaking organization in reference to this movement, with a view of securing their coöperation.

Sentences at the Court of General Sessions Yesterday.

Recorder HACKETT yesterday pronounced sentence as follows, upon prisoners previously convicted at the Court of General Sessions: Martin Dunn, burglary third degree; State Prison two years and six months. James Sweeney, burglary third degree; State Prison two years and six months. Wm. Griffin, attempt at burgary third degree; State Prison two years and six months. James Johnson *alias* Egan *alias* Williams, breaking jail; State Prison two years. Adolf Eismer, forgery fourth degree; State Prison two years. Joseph Riley, attempt at grand larceny; State Prison one year. John Lyons, petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

THE FUR BURGLARY.

Assistant District Attorney GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., appeared in Court yesterday, moving to represent the People in the proposed examination of the fur burglary case, in which JOHN T. REAVER and WM. WEBSTER are charged with stealing $15,000 worth of undressed otter furs from JOHN M. OPPENHEIM & Co., No. 41 Broadway, and JAMES W. BRODIE, of No. 53 Maiden Lane, accused of receiving the same with guilty knowledge. Before the examination came on a consultation was held by counsel for the accused, which resulted in their waiving an examination, and the prisoners were fully committed for trial. On motion of counsel the Magistrate agreed to accept bail for Mr. BRODIE in the sum of $20,000. Both the other prisoners were locked up without bail.

THEFT OF A DUNNAGE BAG.

Officer McGILL, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested EDWARD FOSTER, a Swedish sailor, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a dunnage bag containing $50 worth of wearing apparel from JENS ANDREAS STENSBYSPORR, of No. 17 Rector-street. The complainant gave the prisoner the bag to take to his boarding-house, but FOSTER sold it for his own benefit. When arraigned before the City Magistrate, the accused was committed for trial in default of the necessary bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Two young men, JOHN SULLIVAN and JOHN NOONAN, were arraigned, charged with highway robbery upon the person of ALEXANDER COKOROOF on the night of Thursday last, about 9 o'clock. The occurrence is stated to have happened in Union-square, and the prisoners were positively identified by COKOROOF and two boys who were present as the parties who assaulted COKOROOF, knocking him down and beating him, and the assaulted person also swears that when they attacked him he had $13 in his pocket, and when he got out of their clutches he had no money. SULLIVAN and NOONAN were held to answer for highway robbery.

POCKET-BOOK SNATCHING.

Mrs. LOUISA FRISBIE, residing at the Gramercy Park Hotel, makes affidavit that while she was walking in Twenty-first-street, near Gramercy Park, she was approached by a man who snatched her pocket-book, which she was carrying in her hand, and ran off. The pocket-book contained $16 in money and a certificate of deposit of personal property to the amount of $1,000. A citizen hearing the lady's outcry, intercepted the man and handed him over to the Police. On being brought before the Court the prisoner gave the name of JOHN SMITH, under which cognomen he was committed in default of $3,000 to answer.

THE CLAFLIN CASE.

LEWIS HAMBURGER was brought up on the allegation that he was concerned in the recent fraud on the firm of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., whereby one EISNER obtained from them a lot of goods on a forged order, a portion of these goods, consisting of one piece of muslin, having been found in the possession of HAMBURGER. The accused was held for examination at 10 o'clock this morning.

FALSE PRETENCES.

WM. R. MORGAN, No. 12 Waverley-place, makes affidavit that NATHAN GENTIL represented to him that there was due him (GENTIL,) on the 6th day of April last, the sum of $215, which he would get at noon, but he wished to use the money at 10 o'clock. GENTIL further said that he was the owner of the hair-dressing establishment No. 733 Broadway, and on the faith of these representations that MORGAN let him have the money. MORGAN further avers that since the date of this transaction GENTIL has failed to return the money, and he has ascertained that all of his representations were untrue. The accused, who is a Frenchman of polished exterior, was held to answer.

THE SILK ROBBERY.

The examination in the case of THEODORE WILLIAMS *alias* Wiley, held for alleged complicity in the robbery of the store of the Howe Sewing-Machine Company, was begun, Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD appearing for the people and Judge STEWART for the prisoner. Before anything of public interest further than has been a ready published were elicited the case was adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

DOUGLASS W. GARDNER, No. 116 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, made a complaint against SAMUEL WATSON, No. 248 West Thirty-sixth-street, from which it appears that WATSON has been selling oats, hay, &c., on commission for GARDNER, and that he ordered fifteen bushels of oats and fourteen hundred pounds of hay to be sent to a certain place, and that WATSON has since refused to account to GARDNER for the proceeds of the sale $72 50. A warrant was issued for the arrest of WATSON, and he was held in $500 to answer.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 14.

FLOUR in moderate demand, and some millers have reduced prices 50c.@$1 ℔ bbl.; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $12@$12 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13@$13 50 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White, $15@$15 50 for Double Extra. Rye Flour quiet at $8 25. WHEAT quiet but prices are nominally the same. Holders are asking $2 33 for No. 2 Milwaukee Club, and $3 for choice White Canada. Under the declining tendency in the market for Flour, millers continue to buy sparingly, sufficient only for immediate wants. CORN, under the influence of more favorable cable advices, has an upward tendency in prices, and holders are asking $1 05 for No. 1. OATS held at 75c. for Western and Canadian. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. bolted. MILLFEED scarce but market easier. Shorts, $32. Shipstuffs, $38. Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 40c.; to New-York by rail and River, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—12,000 bushels Oats, 1,046,857 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,662,900 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 14.

FLOUR is flat at a decline of 25c.; Spring Extras, $10 25@$11 75. WHEAT opened strong at an advance of 10c., but declined 5c., and closed dull at $1 85 for No. 2, and $2 05 for No. 1. CORN has advanced 1c.@9c.; sales at 94c.@95c. for No. 1, but closed tame at 89c.@89½c. OATS are moderately active at 57c.@58½c. for No. 2. RYE is more active at an advance of 2c.; sales at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1. BARLEY is dull and nominal. PROVISIONS are dull and unchanged. CATTLE are steady at $8 25@$9 50 for fair to extra shipping. LIVE HOGS are moderately active at $6 90@$7 50 for fair to extra smooth. SHEEP are steady at $4@$4 50. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 164,000 bushels Corn, 135,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 147,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 14.

FLOUR is quiet and unchanged. Wheat is unchanged. CORN is in fair demand at an advance of 10c.; sales at 80c. for No. 1 in bulk, and 90c. in sacks. OATS are steady at 65c. for No. 1 in bulk. RYE is dull at $1 35. COTTON is unchanged; Middling 24c. WHISKY is steady at 30c. in bond. MESS PORK is dull and nominal at $21 50@$21 75. BULK MEATS are dull and unchanged. BACON is steady at 9c.@11c.@11½c.@12¼c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c.@16c. LARD is in demand at 12c., but was held at 12½c.@12¾c.; 1,400 tierces second-class City were bought at 12c. BUTTER is dull at 14c.@17c. CHEESE, 13c.@14c. SUGAR firm; refined 10½c. Gold 136¼ buying. Receipts—4,500 bushels Corn, 1,000 bbls. of Flour. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bushels of Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 14.

COTTON is active and firm; Low Middling at 24½c.; sales 3,600 bales; receipts for the week, 2,038 bales, against 3,350 bales for the same week last year; exports for the same time, 17,414 bales; stock on hand, 79,686 bales. SUGAR—Fair Louisiana, 12½c; prime Porto Rico, 13½c. MOLASSES—No quotations. FLOUR is extremely dull, and holders are anxious to realize; sales of good double extra at $11@$11 50; choice, $17@$18: no quotations for superfine. CORN has declined 5c.@10c.; Yellow and Mixed, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 15. OATS are dull and drooping at 90c.@92c. LARD is quiet and easier; tierces are quoted at 13c., kegs at 14c. PORK is dull at $23 75. BACON is in fair demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Rib Sides, 11½c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. GOLD, 136¾. Sterling, 47¼@51½. New-York Sight Exchange, ½@⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, June 14.

RECEIPTS—1,600 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 6,700 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—85,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS—Asking 12c.; shipping a shade lower. FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT neglected; Canada opened at $2 40; Green Bay Club, $2 30, both nominal quotations. CORN quiet and unsettled; sales of No. 2 Mixed Western at 95c.; generally held at 98c.@$1. OATS better; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio at 71c.; and 24,000 bushels Western at 65c. to arrive. RYE neglected. BARLEY steady. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 14.

TOBACCO is active; sales 240 hhds. Lugs $2 75@$5; Leaf $14; Cutting Leaf $24 50. SUPERFINE FLOUR is dull at $9@$9 75. WHEAT is nominal. CORN, in bulk, shelled, 71c.@73c. OATS, in bulk, 65c.@68c. RIO COFFEE 23c.@24c. REFINED SUGAR had advanced ⅛c. MESS PORK is dull at $22. BACON—Shoulders 9½c., packed; Clear Sides 12½c. LARD—Kettle rendered 14½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 20.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 14.

TOBACCO is firm and the offerings are large. COTTON was dull at 23c. for Middling. FLOUR is firmer; Single Extra $9 75@$10; Double Extra, $10 50@$13; Choice and Fancy, $14@$16. WHEAT is dull at $2 50 for choice Fall. CORN is buoyant at 84c.@$1. OATS are firmer at 70c.@74c. PROVISIONS are heavy. PORK is heavy at $22. BACON is firm but unchanged. LARD is dull at 13c.@13½c. for Keg. WHISKY is dull at $2 03@$2 05.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 14.

FLOUR is dull; City Double Extra, $11@$11 75; Countryside $10 25@$10 50; Extras $9 5 @$10. WHEAT is unsettled; No. 1, $2 30; No. 2, $2 08; No. 3, $1 75; Rejected, $1 40. OATS have advanced 5c. for No. 2. CORN is firm at 85c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. of Flour, 2,800 bushels Oats, 20,000 do Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, June 14.

COTTON—The market is unchanged and quiet, but firm; the sales to-day reached 100 bales; Low Middling, 23¼c. Receipts to-day, 360 bales.

MOBILE, Friday, June 14.

COTTON—Middling, 24c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 53 bales; sales of the week, 4,050 bales; exports, 1,382 bales; stock on hand, 21,750 bales.

WILMINGTON, Friday, June 14.

COTTON is quiet at 23½c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 52½c. RESIN unsteady at $2 50@$5. Business prospects grow worse, and the general depression in trade is almost unparalleled.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 14.

COTTON is inactive and holders are firm; Middling, 25c.; sales, 40 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THE INSTANCE

Has never yet been known where a party used DOBBINS' Electric Soap according to the directions, and did not admit its superiority.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—The exodus of the Quakers prognosticates, according to the vulgar idea, pleasant weather. It is also marked by the introduction of KNOX's Summer Hat, which we take pleasure in announcing is "out" for this season. Call and see it at either of his stores, Nos. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The quiet it (the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway,) affords the mind, must tend to the prolonging of life. J. W. TOWNLEY.

ELIZABETH, July 4, 1866.

[Advertisement.]

The Boulevard as it is. See description in the July number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine. New ready. Sold everywhere.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 14—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—Isaac Vicars, Miss McKay, Wm. Hochell, Robert Orr, Wm. Orr, Geo. Martin, Charles Docherty and family, Mrs. Green and family, Miss Gray.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—W. M. Child, Julia B. Child, Mary Child, W. B. Perot and wife, Catharine Eve, Isabella Eve, Mrs. N. Burrows, G. Ingram, Rev. D. C. Loop.

In bark Chief, from Buenos Ayres—Capt. W. M. Somerset, Mrs. Elizabeth Torrey, Jason E. Torrey, Charles W. Pearson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 28	Sun sets	7 32	Moon sets	3 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 13	Gov. Island	7 02	Hell Gate	8 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Baltic, Rogers, Bremen via Southampton, Isaac Taylor; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard; Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ships Koomar, (Br.,) Griffin, London, Morgan & Tinker; Albert Gallatin, Delano, St. John, N. B., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Golden State, Delano, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bros.; Alex. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks George Canning, (Br.,) Harris, St. John, N. B., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Elizabeth, (Norw.,) Jensen, Copenhagen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Simon, (Prus.,) Dunneberg, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ella & Annie, Randall, Portland, Howe, White & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, (Br.,) Sinclair, Pictou, G. H. Brewer; Glabaloa, (Br.,) London, Morgan & Tinker.

Brigs Caroline Cornelia, (Hol.,) Peters, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hattie S. Emery, Palmer, St. Jago, Cuba, Moss & Ward; Scio, (Br.,) Brown, Cardenas, Trujillo & Vining; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Wilson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; G. W. Barter, Allen, Ponce, P. R., Thompson & Hunter; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, Smithers & Co.; Eliza Stevens, Phinney, Cette, Tupper & Beattie; Bacnelor, (Br.,) Penny, Cienfuegos, John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schooners Menawa, Dissosway, Darien, I. B. Gager; E. G. Sawyer, Keen, Elizabethport, Simpson & Clapp; M. Holmes, Ireland, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; C. C. Warren, Jones, Demerara, B. J. Wenberg; A. Thomas, Rogers, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; A. T. Kindberg, Thomas, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; E. A. Conklin, Daniels, Wilmington, N. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow May 29, and Moville 30th, with mdse. and 583 passengers to Francis Macdonald. June 11, lat. 42 10, lon. 65, 8 P. M., signalized Bremen bark Amaranth, bound W.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow June 1, and Lough Foyle, Ireland, 2d, with mdse. and 663 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. Had moderate westerly winds the whole passage.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston 15 ds., via Norfolk, to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamer Key West, Rudolf, Boston.

Ship Robin Hood, (of London,) Morgan, Foo Chow Foo Feb. 1, touched at Singapore, and left Feb. 17, with teas, &c., to Cary & Co. Feb. 21, in Banka Straits, spoke bark Maria Elizabeth, from Rotterdam for Singapore, 123 ds. out; she was short of anchor, which the R. H. would have supplied, but the bark could not fetch this ship, the tide being too strong. Feb. 24, in Sunda Straits, was in co. with ship Red Ridinghood, from Foo Chow for London. Feb. 27, passed Angier. April 19, rounded the Cape; had light S. E. trades: crossed the equator May 16, in lon. 33 W.; arr. off Barnegat June 7, and had a heavy northerly gale till the 11th.

Bark Hautoon, (of Wickford,) King, Cardiff 49 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Samson, Fossett, Gaboon River, W. C. A., April 4, with wood and oil to Yates & Porterfield. Had light winds and calms most of the passage. May 24, lat. 21 30, lon. 214, was spoken by bark Levanter, of Yarmouth, N. S., 39 ds. from Newport, Wales, for Savannah, short of bread, and supplied. June 9 and 10, had a heavy gale from N. E.; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Gipsey, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. Hanford & Co. June 11, lat. 34, lon. 71 20, had a heavy gale from N. E.

Brig Escort, (of Plymouth,) Pinkham, Palermo 50 ds., with fruit to T. Manara & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Kate Foster, Foster, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig George Wheelwright, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wolfe, Trinidad, Port-au-Spain, 22 ds., with molasses to George Wheelwright. From 7th to 9th, had a heavy N. E. gale; lost 20 chs. molasses off the deck; split and lost sails and shifted cargo.

Brig Willibald, (Pruss.,) Mutzell, Hamburg via Falmouth 48 ds., with mdse. to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Excelsior, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., with produce to McColl & Frith.

Brig Mary Ann, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Bartaley, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to C. A. De Wolf & Co. Had a heavy N. E. gale off Hatteras; split sails, &c.

Brig Abby Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Lane, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with molasses to H. W. Loud & Co. Had heavy weather on the passage; split sails and lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Julie, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Baracoa May 30, with fruit, &c., to Henry, De Cordova & Co. The schr. Wild Gazelle, Hall, sailed May 26. June 7, 8 and 9, had very bad weather.

Schr. Three Sisters, Simmons, Manzanillo 18 ds., with molasses to Rivera, Cardoza & Co.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, (of Bangor,) Perkins, Curacoa 16 ds., with salt to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels in port.

Schr. Red Jacket, (of Rockland,) Averill, Tlachotolpan, Mex., 25 ds., with hides, &c., to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Nautilus, Jamieson, Poughkeepsie, for Boston, with iron.

Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Mills, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Catawamteak, (of Rockland,) Packard, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Annie B. Jacobs, Shepherd, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Presto, Driggs, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Albury, Harbor Island 8 ds., with pineapples to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, Alexandria, D. C., 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Only Son, (lighter,) with mdse. from steamship Santiago de Cuba, recently ashore.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Bryant, Havana 8 ds., with fruit to C. F. Curuana.

Schr. Moses Waring, Bunker, Eastport.
Schr. Eurota, Hazelton, Alexandria.
Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Georgetown.
Schr. Quickstep, Davis, Georgetown.
Schr. Wm. Allen, Nye, Georgetown.
Schr. John G. Roche, (lighter,) Berry, Deal Beach.
Schr. Helen, Perry, Rondout, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Henry Finch, Falkenberg, Alexandria.
Schr. M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Alexandria.
Schr. Cornelia, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. Simmons, Simmons Virginia.
Schr. Ella, Packard, Virginia.
Schr. Morris, Hammill, Virginia.
Schr. Doady, Dukes, Virginia.
Schr. Compton, Dupuy, Virginia.
Schr. Jennings, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. P. Armstrong, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. D. L. Sturges, Nichols, Virginia.
Schr. W. E. Leggett, Savage, Virginia.
Schr. J. Tway, Inman Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Palestine, Cambem, Georgetown D. C.
Schr. Collins, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. O. H. Booth, Longstreet, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Glenwood, Mills, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Seguine, French, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Watson, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Rulson, Virginia.
Schr. D. M. Saunders, Wicks, Virginia.
Schr. Helen Mar, Wines, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Rapp, Cole, Alexandria.
Schr. J. Nickerson, Sleight, Baltimore.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 14—Arr. steamer Equator, from New-York; bark Arlington, from Liverpool; schrs. J. A. Ward, from Goree; Rossway, from Miragoane.

Miscellaneous.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamship Monongahela, Commodore Bissell, left St. Croix for St. Thomas May 29, all well. The U. S. steamship Saco left June 3 for a cruise, all well.

Spoken, &c.

Emma—brig, from London for Philadelphia, 34 ds. out, May 24, lat. 43 10, lon. 43 10.

Quaker City—steamship, hence for Marseilles, June 11, off Nantucket.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, May 30, schrs. Catawampaket, of Rockland, to sail for New-York June 2; T. J. Dale, of Gloucester, Mass., for do.; Sarah Maria, of Cold Spring, do.; Josephine, for do.; Coquette, of Savannah, to load for Darien, Ga.; Laura Pride, (Br.,) for New-York.

At Buenos Ayres, May 1, bark Sisaboo, disch.; barks Damon, Helene, Jackson, Abd-del-Kader and St. Dominique, Doane, for New-York in a few ds.

At Demerara, May 28, brig D. Trowbridge, for New-York June 1.

At Manzanillo, May 26, brig J. B. Ryerson, for New-York in 2 ds.

DECKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO-FORTES,

Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.

With more commodious warerooms and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, we are now enabled to exhibit a much larger and better assortment of Pianos, as well as to serve our customers more promptly and efficiently. Mark well the name and locality.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

LARGEST STOCK OF READY-MADE SUMMER CLOTHING IN THIS COUNTRY, ALL MADE Within the Last Month, AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE SAME QUALITY.

BROKAW BROS., (Opposite Cooper Institute.)

CLOTHING 20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES, AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND WORKMANSHIP.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO., NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY, Opposite 6th-st.

SUMMER CLOTHING. THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST. DEVLIN & CO.

KELLEY'S GIFT CONCERT

Is licensed by the United States Government, and is declared legal by the most eminent counsel in the State of New-York.

KELLEY'S FIRST GRAND NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT IS NOW POSITIVELY FIXED TO TAKE PLACE AT COOPER INSTITUTE, New-York City, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

A CARD.—The proprietor of the North American Gift Concert, advertised to take place at the Wabash-avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and postponed, has the pleasure to announce that it will take place at Cooper Institute, New-York, by the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold, and that a series of concerts will be given, to be followed in rapid succession.

The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, notwithstanding the sale of tickets has been immense, and without a parallel on this continent. Under any circumstances the Concert will now be given as above stated.

500,000 VALUABLE GIFTS, VALUED AT FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS, INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

The extraordinary patronage bestowed on this enterprise has prompted the proprietors to announce that a gift will be presented to every concert ticket-holder.

Tickets issued 500,000, price $1 each.

A PRESENT GIVEN WITH EVERY CONCERT TICKET.

1 Gift in Greenbacks	$30,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	10,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	5,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	4,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	3,000
1 Gift in Greenbacks	2,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $1,000 each	20,000
20 Gifts in Greenbacks, $500 each	10,000
1,840 Gifts in Greenbacks, amounting to	16,000
1 Gift Residence in Chicago	5,000
400 Gold Watches, amounting to	50,000
400 Silver Watches, amounting to	21,000
And the balance, comprising Pianos, Melodeons and other Gifts, amounting to	234,000
Making 500,000 Gifts.	

A present given with every concert ticket.

A Committee, to be chosen by ticket-holders at the first concert, will promptly distribute the presents, one to every concert ticket-holder, and their report will be published in *Kelley's Weekly*, and sent to all ticket-holders at once. The tickets from our numerous agents having been gathered in, persons disappointed in being unable, at our principal office, to obtain tickets, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at No. 691 Broadway, New-York. Tickets will be sent promptly by mail, on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

We will send five tickets for $4 50; ten for $9 and twenty for $17 50. Send the name of each subscriber and their post-office address, and town and State. Money by draft, post-office order, express or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to A. A. KELLEY & CO., No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREATEST PAIN RELIEVER IN THE WORLD.

Warranted superior to any other or no pay for the cure of chronic rheumatism, toothache, headache, sore throat, mumps, burns, cuts, insect stings, pains in the back, chest and limbs, sprains, old sores, swelling; also to take internally for diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, spasms, sea sickness, vomiting and croup. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, if used according to the directions, and never fails, as thousands can attest. It was first introduced in 1847, and now millions of bottles are annually sold. Every one who has once used it continue to do so, and recommend it to their friends as the most valuable medicine extant. Certificates enough to fill a dozen newspapers have been received by Dr. TOBIAS. His medicine, the Venetian Liniment, will do all that is stated and more. No one will regret trying it. Those residing at a distance from a physician will find it a reliable medicine to have on hand in case of accidents. Ask for DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment and take no other. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 381, June 14, 1867.
35, 46, 63, 66, 13, 33, 71, 11, 61, 45, 5, 48.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 382, June 14, 1867.
4, 61, 46, 32, 54, 75, 53, 8, 60, 40, 1, 16, 48.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 305, June 14, 1867.
3, 50, 66, 43, 42, 27, 29, 46, 28, 47, 7, 39.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 306, June 14, 1867.
53, 73, 22, 33, 42, 16, 28, 2, 57, 12, 52, 38, 13.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 188, June 14, 1867.
73, 52, 39, 20, 63, 40, 3, 41, 59, 14, 74.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 189, June 14, 1867.
27, 54, 46, 39, 6, 21, 22, 45, 30, 67, 5, 15, 76.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 198, June 14, 1867.
59, 8, 64, 46, 56, 14, 27, 70, 48, 35, 28.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 199, June 14, 1867.
67, 13, 50, 29, 78, 62, 31, 32, 43, 76, 69, 26, 19.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class C. on the Havana plan will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE HAND GRAINING.—BUILDERS, painters and house-owners are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to make contracts for graining with the Adams Air-Cylinder Machine. Superior work and moderate prices guaranteed. Samples shown. Applications may be made at the office, No. 282 Pearl-st., or the factory, No. 402 West 15th-st. Graining machines constantly on hand for sale. Young men desiring to learn the use of the machine will be taken under instruction. Apply to Mr. SMITH, at the factory as above. HEATH, SMITH & CO., No. 282 Pearl-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 30 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.